Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 101 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st May	Sardinia	8880
3rd "	Friedrichsruhe	8332 Not Calling Marseilles
6th "	Adolph Woerman	6257
8th "	Margha	8258
10th "	Berlin	17324
14th "	Moree	0890
22nd "	Mandala	8246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
30th April	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
26th "	Himalaya	Calls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
1st April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
3rd "	Barjora	Persian Gulf Ports
3rd May	Linga	Karachi coasting.
4th "	Hymettus	Bushire only.
6th "	Taroba	S & S Africa
6th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
13th "	Bankura	Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure.
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoka	5831	11th April	20th April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	B. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	18th May
Shini Maru	K. Konaka	3404	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Allice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 483,800.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	2nd May	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th April	30th April	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	6th May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th May	20th May	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Tata Buildings Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	960,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO:	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods or terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 284, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value are the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 2,856,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingo-machi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Seoul
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£24,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petregrad and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH, Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings, 210, Hornby Road.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	—	at	15	0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at		"	20	0 0 "
Jameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & "	12	8 0 "

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1479.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOOD VALUABLES OR PROPERTY
deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month.
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office	Chief Agents
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115, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
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DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. Secretaries and Managers

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Bound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viy), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mushali Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of a **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfields, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *i.e.* **Kryptok** and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and other Tinted lenses.

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without **Copaiba Santal Oil** or any internal medicines **Painless Positive Cure** in 4 days. Re. 1 and 2.

Try **KADI** *even where* all your remedies fail. Cures with instan, relief, worst cases of **Asthma Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.
Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.
Price Re. **1-8-0.**

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for **Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,** etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1 *of All Dealers or*

Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the medical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which causes fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [Re. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimines Lun Eyeglasses are an speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

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Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	per quire
Solio	,, ,, 14-4	,,
Kentmere	,, ,, 14-4	,,
Rodinol 3 oz.	,, 1-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper ,, ,,

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Re. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

Regd. Sh. M Sa., Market BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.
For weakness and following diseases. Antifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).

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ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema Girgaum.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want:

We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone **No. 1800.**

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION.

SAFE
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RELIABLE
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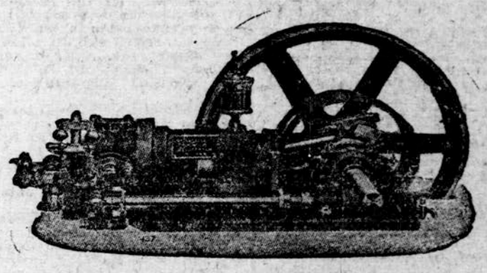

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40 Years' Experience. British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

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Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites
Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting
Special attention paid to upcountry orders

LARGE & FRESH STOCK
OF
Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	5	4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
Boys Boots	5	0	,, Boots	9	0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatorie and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs that will convince the most sceptic.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOM

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.
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TELEPHONE No. 1002.

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STATUES
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of Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

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Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Supoliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at :—
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Offices ;—
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The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

HUMBUG SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0

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KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Factory—Unjha (Near abemount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day. Jar MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500: seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS.—Please register your motor cars and motor cycles before the 30th instant, for the monthly Auction sale on 9th May, at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 445

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service, Price Rs. 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMS desiring to deal with United States please write to JOHN WODICKA. Importer 213. East 40th St. New York City. 500

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANTS required for Ironmongery China and Glass Department. Apply personally ARMY & NAVY STORES. 503

WANTED—A competent Salesman and two HINDU CLERKS, one Matric, in a Mercantile firm. Those knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply to P. O. Box No. 2061, (Bombay). 455

WANTED—One thoroughly competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating speed and salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 469

WANTED—A LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER for Matheran Steam Light Tramway Company, Limited. Hindoo or native Christian preferred. Apply with testimonial to the ENGINEER and LOCO SUPDTT., Neral G. I. P. Ry. 493

WANTED—An experienced L. M. and S., or M. B. B. S. as MEDICAL OFFICER, Sunth State, salary Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply DEWAN, Sunth Rampur Stating experience, caste, age, etc. 492

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SECRETARY to take entire charge of a big office management. Monthly salary Rs 150-20-200. Candidates willing to lodge Rs. 3,000 cash deposit and prepared to join at once need apply Box No. 451, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 471

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanently. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay. N. B.—Law students need not apply. 396

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mines Dispensary in Panch Mahals. Commencing salary Rs. 35 with free quarters, firewood and water. Annual increment Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 50 and possibility of further promotion if abilities very good. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS for a Departmental Trading Firm. Those who have already served as Accountants need only apply, accompanied by copies of testimonials and salary expected. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. There are also some vacancies for Articled Clerks, in a Firm of Auditors, at reasonable premium. Separate applications to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 454

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED for an Import Firm, a hard working and experienced CUSTOM CLERK. Apply with testimonias to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 518

WANTED for an Import Firm, a competent ACCOUNTANT. Only experienced hand should apply with testimonials to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 517

WANTED—English Speaking INDIAN FIREMEN. Rate of pay Rs. 24 plus Rs. 2 English Speaking Allowance per mensem. Total average earnings over Rs. 50 a month. Apply in person to LOCO. OFFICES, G. I. P Railway, Parel, Bombay. 523

WANTED by a firm of European Solicitors, a BILL CLERK and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", stating qualification and minimum salary required. 505

WANTED Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, SURVEYORS, and TRACERS in an Architect's firm in Bombay. Apply with certificates, stating least salary expected to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 507

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Any sort of indoor or outdoor WORK, during spare time in morning or evening by an experienced young man, well up in Accounts and Typewriting. Apply Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 501

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE Compound, without Condensor, 25 to 30 H.P. side by side, second-hand or new. Apply KISHANPRASAD Co., 200, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 525

SHORTLY PROCEEDING TO AFRICA.—An experienced graduate, prepared to work as Sole or Commission Agent. Write with terms to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 488

WANTED by respectable Christian Gentleman FLAT at Chaupati, Gamdevi, Sandhurst Road, Charni Road, or thereabouts. Rent moderate. Will accept Sub-tenancy. Apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 509

BIG AGENCY BUSINESS—A well connected gentleman has negotiated to secure a most lucrative first-class agency business of an enormous concern in dye line desires a financial partner to join him with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs. Absolutely safe and no risk whatsoever. Annual return of fifty (50 p.c.) per cent net profit on the capital outlay is assured. Apply sharp for interview, etc. to "DYE", or Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 524

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Canoe shaped English LANDAU by Thrupp and Maberly in quite good order. On view at P. B. PRESS CO., Modykhana.

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Sankli Street, near Byculla, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 446

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikbhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 333

AVAILABLE FOR QUICK DELIVERY—Two new Road Rollers 11 and 13 tons. For full particulars apply to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 458

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—5 seater MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, very little used, thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition would make an excellent Taxi. Apply A.B.C. c/o Mr. D. S. MADON, Broker, Old Share Bazar, No 1, Dalal St., Fort. 940

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Absolutely new FORD, (5) five seater touring car. Cheaper than anywhere else. No profit. Owner going up-country Apply Box No. 461, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 516

FOR SALE—Two-seater MOTOR CAR, dicky seat, Lucas lamps, Bosch Magneto for Rs. 1,700. Newly painted and overhauled "Badshaw" Katrak Mansion, Gamdevi Road. 519

FOR SALE—A newly built up-to-date building at Supari Baug. For particulars apply to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

FOR SALE—One four seater FORD CAR in excellent condition. Price paid Rs. 3,000 Will consider best offers. Apply to Messrs. SIMPSON FRITH & CO., LTD., York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, for inspection. 479

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly overhauled, S3 Model OVERLAND CAR in perfect running order with Dynamo and Magneto on view at EMPRESS AUTOMOBILES near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. 485

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO Zenith carburettor. New light, seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres. Reasonable Price. Trial to bona fide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case. New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

PANCHGANI—FURNISHED BUNGALOW with two bed rooms, two bath rooms, drawing room and dining room. Apply for particulars to AHMEDABADI MOUNT HALL, Panchgani. 522

TO LET—On Hornby Road, a decent commodious OFFICE ROOM. Very breezy with latest sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 452

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises. 504

TO LET—For the Poona Season (June-October 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining ooms, sample stable accommodation and rge servants' quarters, well furnished, omplete eletric installation with billard table, etc. Suitabble for Rajas and Prince nd generolly occupied by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

WANTED—For the Medical Department of a First Class State in Kathiawar, an ASSISTANT SURGEON, graduated in any University. Initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 100, 125, 150 and 200. The Services are pensionable and leave, etc., according to State Rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 452 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 476

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. MG. CO.

TENDER FOR WASTES.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of Wastes ready and to be manufactured for 6 months, ending 30th September, 1920, as deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each tender.

For tender forms and other particulars apply at the mill.

T. T. WAGLE,
Manager.
470

WANTED QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

1. To be unloaded and stacked at Cotto Depot Plot 18A.
2. Weighing Coal at Cotton Depot.
3. To be carted from stock or wagons nd stacked at New Tank Bunder.
4. To be weighed and arranged into oats alongside the Bunder.
5. To be bunkered into steamers includ ing boat hire.
6. To be bunkered in stream in Dock inclusive of boat hire.

"Quantity from 5 to 10,000 tons monthly.

Please address replies to:—
Messrs. J. R. AGARWALLA,
Colliery Proprietors,
7A, Fort Street, Oppo. G. P. Office,
Bombay.
114

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9466

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the above Company are posted to all the shareholders and those who have not yet received them should write to the Agents at the registered office immediately.

Those shareholders who have not yet sent the allotment money are requested to send them within the time specified in the allotment letters at the Company's office at Baroda, or to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Baroda, or its branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana and Navsari.

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS
KHATTAU & Co.,
Agents,
The Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.
Race Course Road,
P. O. Baroda Camp. 427

THE SASSOON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director and to re-elect him.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1920, to FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1920. 428

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. W. D. HALL, having retired from our Firm the business will be continued by the existing partners from this day as KHARAS BROTHERS.

Bombay 27th April 1920.
511 KHARAS BROS. & HALL.

THE EASTERN ART INDUSTRIES AND MFG. CO., LTD

THE OPENING CEREMONY of the Company's Factory situated in Nariel Bag at Bassein, by Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Shamaldas, C.I.E., will be held on Saturday, the 1st May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T)

OZA & Co.,
512 Managing Agents.

WANTED FOR EAST AFRICA.

5 BLACKSMITHS for general engineering repair work, wagon building, etc.
4 first class fitters for Flax, Coffee and Sisal Machinery.
2 First class Lathemen or Turners.
1 First class Pattern maker.
2 Good moulders for Iron, brass an aluminium.
2 Constructional men, able to read from drawings.
6 good masons.

Three to four years agreement. Passages paid out and home. Renewal of indenture if satisfactory.

Apply immediately to:—
BIRD & Co., India and East Africa.
Telephone Buildings.
BOMBAY. 475

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8305

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1920, at 11-0 a.m. for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and of transacting such other business as under the provisions of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should or may be transacted thereat.

By Order of the Board,
J. F. MADAN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated, Calcutta 19th day of April, 1920.
514

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for building a new weaving shed for the Khatao Makanji Mill at Hains Road up to 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo.

Total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,27,200.

Forms of tenders and all necessary information can be had from the office of the undersigned between 2 to 5 p.m., on any week days on payment of Rs. 3. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A.'s., L.C.E's.,
Architects, Eetc.,
31, Churchgate Street.
521

TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

EUROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE BURROWS & CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 313

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REPAYMENT OF THE 20 LAKHS PLAGUE LOAN ON THE DUE DATE VIZ. 1ST MAY, 1920.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above loan are hereby informed that their debentures will be redeemed on presentation at the Bank of Bombay upto 30th June, 1920. Debentures not so presented, will after that date be repaid by the Chief Accountant at his office, on surrendering the debentures duly discharged.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1920. 442

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE bearing No. B. 30677 and the distinctive No. 137401 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. A. F. Ferguson of Messrs. A F Ferguson and Co Chartered Accountants is MISLAID or LOST. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within three months from the date hereof to the Registered office of the Company at Colaba Cause Way or to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Dated this 26th day of April 1920.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
508 Attorneys for Kanji Karsondas.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED ALI HUSSEN KHAN BAHADUR, of Bombay and Lucknow Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Sunney House," situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 650 5/9th square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees for the Port of Bombay in the occupation of John Albert Grant, on or towards the South by Mandlik Road, on or towards the East by Merewether Road and on or towards the West by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Nanabhoy Nusserwanji Saher, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Shapurji Nowroji Gazder but are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 26th April, 1920.
WADIA GHANDY and Co.,
510 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI MAHOMED HUSEIN LARI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, surviorship, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Hotilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or Ground situate, lying and being on the Frere Road Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasuring three hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5480, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, erections, premises etc., standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2848 and Street No. 111 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the land in occupation of Umer Peermahomed, on or towards the South by the land in the occupation of Kharshedji Khodabux Irani, on or towards the East by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by the Frere Road.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of April, 1920.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
513

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI USMAN HAJI SULLEMAN, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of the said Haji Usman Haji Sulleman, deceased, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, KNIGHT Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
520

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of BOMONSHA JAMSEDJI POLISHWALLA ...Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Bomonsha Jamsedji Polishwalla, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at New Charni Road, Bombay, who died on the 29th day of January, 1919, leaving a Will, dated the 12th day of July, 1918, which has been proved and registered in the Records of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and of whose estate Letters of Administration with the said will annexed was granted on the 15th day of March, 1920, by the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Tehmina Bomonsha Polishwalla the widow of the said deceased for the use and benefit of Awabai alias Alamai and Banubai the minor daughters of the said deceased are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned at our office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of May, 1920; and Notice is hereby also given that after that date the said Tehmina Bomonsha Polishwalla will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased Bomonsha Jamsedji Polishwalla, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1920.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors,
for Tehmina Bomonsha Jamsedji Polishwalla
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. 519

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condensers. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1893 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES FINE STEEPLE ARVI KHURGAM COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

86 bales Fine Steeple Arvi Khurgam Cotton as under:—

46 bales Arvi Khurgam cotton.
40 bales quantity of Arvi Khurgam loose cotton.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RARE ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND COLOURED GLASSWARE ONE MOTOR CYCLE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF E. S. W. MILES ESQ., SECRETARY, BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION, LD.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 29th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by Davji Canji and Roberts, consisting of Oval sliding dining table dining chairs meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirah, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, pooneda almirahs, chiffeniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood and iron cots, fancy teapoys, sweet-toned solid iron-framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, rich English cut glass and coloured glassware rich cut glass lustres, table ornaments, chicks curtains, chest etc., etc., one motor cycle with side by Harley Davidson.

The property of E. S. W. Miles Esq., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by public auction, at Wallace Street Fort, the remaining Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood F. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery, 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.) nearly new electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Henderson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood-plain and carved, house-hold furniture, large and small cotton durries, dining table and chairs, sideboards Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards single and double bedsteads, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of the Hon'ble Sir George Carmichael, C.S.I.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 58400 BAGS GOOD 2 TWILLS SECOND HAND.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs, Ralli Bros' Godown, Kuria Street, Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Agents, to the controller of contract.

58,400 Good 2 Twills second hand bags passed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English canoe shape landau complete with lamps, poles etc., by Thruppand Maberly.

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-avis, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay horse aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 28th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Huseinbhoy Ladhabhoy Peerbhoy and on account and at the risk of Damodar Bapuji Padwal in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Huseinbhoy Ladhabhoy Peerbhoy under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day October, 1919, and made between the said Damodar puji Padwal of the one part and the said M Huseinbhoy Ladhabhoy Peerbhoy of the other part sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 5th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 382 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 784 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 228 and 229 230, 231 and 232 and Street Nos. 232-234 and in rear 236 (1) 238 and 240 and 1 in rear and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazelbhoy Peer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Hussein and on or towards the South by the Arthur Road and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 121 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, at the Auction Sale of 19th April 1920, Seth Dinshaw Nusservanji Daruwala.

84 bales cotton Lashur.

AUCTION SALE of a large Lot of Blanket, Grey Drill, Khaki Twill, Bed Ticking, Blue Serge, Cloth Puttoo, Foot Bandages; Flannellette Shirts and Pith Hats etc.

On SATURDAY; the 1st May at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction; at the surplus Textile Stock Depot (Haward and Bullogh Mill), in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board

A large lot of blankets, grey drill, khaki twill, bed ticking, blue serge, cloth puttoo, foot bandages, flannellette shirts and pith hats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE SATIN GINS AND 1 PACKAGE COLOURED POPLINS.

On SATURDAY, the 1s May at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Gooculdas and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Santram Gopatray.

1 package 30 pices satin gins.

1 package coloured Poplins No. 1503, 52 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 97 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bristish India Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 14 shed Victoria Dock on account of the concerned the following bales very slightly damaged by fire and water.

EX S. S. "LINGA" FROM KARACHI.

97 Bales Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE SHIPPING CONTROLLOR IN INDIA, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the shipping controller in India, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the first floor of the New Custom house at Ballard Road the following office furniture (the property of the Government of India) such as:—

10 writing tables; 4 revolving office chairs, carpet; cabinet; 14 screens; typewriter; 2 square tables; 5 Almyrahs; 20 arm chairs; office stools; 2 Remington tpyewriters; 6 stationery cabinets; 4 hat racks; 2 stationary racks; 2 teakwood tables with self; 4 teak wood book stands; Electric table fan and lamp; inkstands; teakwood paper boxes; waste paper baskets; remington copy holder; black boards; etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 28th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY 28th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at Paper Currency Office, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter meatsafe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table, revolving book stands, gown stands, easy chairs and aluminium utensils.

The property of J. Kelly, Esq., of Paper Currency Office and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th April 1920.

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.

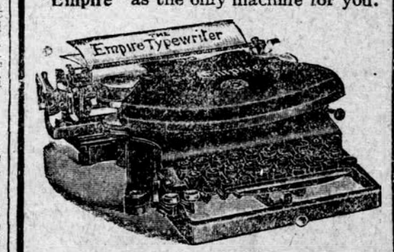
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 11-0 a.m.

Other days by appointment only.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.



Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m

"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"
"The more Excellent Way"

FEATURING
ANITA STEWART
AND
CHARLES RICHMAN

A wonderfully dramatic photo-play blended with a combination of strong qualities that carry an abundance of super-interest and conviction.

ALSO
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
AND
THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT
"The Varsity Boat Race---1920."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT'S OPERA "ROMEO & JULIET"

28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—LACME.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—LA TRAVIATA
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
8th—IL TROVATORE.
9th—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
10th—ROMEO & JULIET.
11th—BARBER OF SEVILIE.
12th—THE NIGHT OF LOVE.

Matinee 1st May at 5 p m
"Pagliacci and Special Ballet from La Gioconda."
Matinee 8th May at 5 p. m. "Lacme"
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd., will place 30 of their newly arrived cars for the first and second service towards Malabar Hill, Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

Patrons will please wait in the Garden till they avail of the second service.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

ONE CAR will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed 2 miles track from the Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, Elphinstone Bridge and crossing Charni Road, Khelwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

NOTE.—Booking Agents report that there are several seats available for all the Operas. This is published to contradict a rumour that "all seats are booked."

It is to be noted that there does not exist any seat in the auditorium which gives only a part view of the stage or is of less advantage than the others.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Wed., Thurs. & Friday at 6-30
The Six-reel Photoplay

"The City of Purple Dreams."

By Edwin Baird.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
LAST WEEK IN BOMBAY
Showing this Week
The Evolution of Harvesting.

Do not fail to see this film showing modern harvesting methods for use in India.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
6th, 7th, and 8th Episodes of
"The Iron Test"
Featuring
ANTONIO MORENO and
CAROL HOLLOWAY
A Stupendous Melodramatic Photoplay Serial
"The Iron Test"

The last word in Melodramatic Thrills.

A MASTERPIECE OF FILM PRODUCTION WITH ALICE JOYCE IN SOUL-STIRRING ROLES.

A Regula rStarter for those who are in Love!

CAN LOVE BE KILLED?

Clothed for a wedding which she feels will never occur, Beatrice struggles with herself against a love that must be crushed by vengeance. The memory of her mother demanded the sacrifice and Beatrice felt duty bound to exact it; but she could not kill love. This is a tense moment in

"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

The proddings of a jealous tongue were more painful to Marion Durand than the dagger she holds in her hand. For ten years she had endured the goading and insults of her husband and she could stand them no longer. Alice Joyce is given a dual role in the picturization of Rex Beach's.

IMMORTAL BOOK.

that lays bare the mockery of love

Coquettery!

Jealousy knows no reason. It is blind to the gleam in the eyes of the tortured. Henri Durand failed to realize that he was wrecking his own happiness and bringing destruction upon those he loved because of his insane ravings. He planned aveangeance that was retroactive and fell upon his own head. The story is vividly portrayed in Vitagraph's

"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND."

(5 Reel Society Drama of To-day.)

The science of flirtation with its sharps and flats, its lifting of left eye-broiws, its coy glances, its demure, shrinking and sidewise glances, is all portrayed to the very limit of the theme at last on the screen. Vitagraph is issuing a film that frankly tears flirtation apart and reveals its anatomy.

REX BEACH'S
POWERFUL STORY

See it this week at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A Comedy in the Programme.

Time and Prices as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

The Leyland Hodgson
REVUE COMPANY.
IN THE
LATEST LONDON REVUES

To-day, Wednesday, 28th April 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Thursday, 29th April and Friday, 30th and Saturday, 1st May, 1920
"PERSINA."

Sunday, May 2nd 1920
"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Plan at ROSE & Co. up-to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6 30 P. M.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week another, Indian Mythological Wonder

SATEE PARVATI
AND
DAKSHA YAGNA

It is a story of stories. It takes you back to the Prehistoric Times.
ARE YOU READY?
Four Shows daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
NEXT WEEK ANOTHER HIT

Draopadi Vastra Harana

You all remember Mahabharata.
Here is
MAHABHARATA PICTURISED.

Perils of Thunder Mountain.

Most Sensational and Thrilling Episodes.

The Villians laid odds of one hundred to one that they had at last disposed of the haughty hero. You will agree that these bad men were justified in their supposition when you see what they did to John Davis, who is the hero referred to. They bound Davis, hand and foot, tied in a sack and threw him mercilessy into the open see. As Davis was being hurled overboard into the choppy expanse of water he had managed to extract his pocket-knife By a remakable method of undersea photography Davis' struggles to release himself from the bonds and sack are shown in the twelfth episode of this startling "snow serial."

CAVES and COQUETTES
High-class Vitagraph Comedy.

TOPICAL BUDGET

Full of latest events in the world of Science, Industry, Art, Stage, Society and Sport

Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming! Coming!!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
Bandman Comedy Co.
Monday 3rd May 1920
"THE VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

Tuesday 4th May 1920
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

Wednesday 5th May 1920
"MR. WU."

Thursday 6th May 1920
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

Friday 7th May 1920
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Saturday 8th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

Sunday 9th May 1920
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

PLANS AT ROSE & COMPANY.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT.

PEARL WHITE
IN THE
BLACK SECRET

"A Serial of a Thousand Sensations"
BASED UPON THE THRILLING NOVEL BY
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.
A PATHE SERIAL DE LUXE IN 15 EPISODES.
also
PATHE GAZETTE
and
A LUKE COMEDY
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time 7, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Prices Boxes to seat 4 Rs. 8 Sofa Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1/8; Resrd Re 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6 Third Class Ans. 2.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 26th

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		28.70
Egyptian F. G. F.		54.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	40.90
	July	38.57
	Oct.	35.33
New Orleans 9 a.m.	May	39.70
	Oct.	35.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, April 26th

Months.	To-day's price.
April	24.83
May	24.37
June	...
July	24.02
Aug.	23.80
Sept.	...
Oct.	23.24
Nov.	22.92
Dec.	...
Jan.	22.48
Feb.	...
Mar.	22.16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	25.01
May	24.82
June	24.68
July	24.55
Aug.	24.32
Sept.	23.98
Oct.	23.65
Nov.	23.32
Dec.	22.94
Jan.	22.53
Feb.	22.68
Mar.	22.53

Tone:—Firm.

Liverpool, April 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May.	24.82+23
July.	24.56+33
Oct.	23.65+28
Jan.	22.53+25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.67
" " Fully Good	14.32
" " Fine	14.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.35
" " Fully Good	19.10
" " Fine	19.60
" Broach Good	21.85
" " Fully Good	22.10
" " Fine	22.35
" Broach Scinde Good	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.50
" " Fine	15.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	40.65
" " July	38.52
" " Oct.	35.10
Spot Cotton at New York	41.75
" " Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	39.31
" " Oct.	34.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	3.91.75
Silver Commercial Bars	117½

New York, April 26th.

Futures at New York May	40.90+.45
" " July	38.95+1.2
" " Oct.	35.88+1.48

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	69 5/8
" 2 months hence	67 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Forward is steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/4
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 3/8
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	58 1/4
Government Securities 3%	48
Ex. On London at Paris; Francs	35.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74
Hongkong Bank	£173
National Bank	£55½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 27th.

Funding Loan 4%	£89½
Victory Loan 4%	£76½
5% New	£86 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	84
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May sellers	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£37½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£46
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nearest Value	£40
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Value	£17½
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Sellers	£41

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	83
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 27th 1920, 4 30 p.m.

Ready	Basis Terms			Rail Delivery		
	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-80	60	0	0	8	8	0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	59	0	0	-	1	0
" Karachi Benga	59	0	0	7	15	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	0	0
" " Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	12	0	16	4	0
" " Thin	15	0	0	15	8	0
Rapeseed, White 85-15	95	0	0	19	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	80	0	0	18	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	59	0	0	16	0	0
" Black	70	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0	15	8	0
Groundnuts	84	0	0	17	0	0
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	12	0
Barley	49	0	0	5	8	0
Castorseed	55	0	0	11	4	0
Forward,	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May	8	14	0			
Linseed May	16	6	0			

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 27th

Rates per lb

	Rs:	a:	p
Davids No. 10	1	2	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	2	8
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1	4	0
Shapurji No. 6½	0	13	0
Japan No. 40/1	3	5	0
Do. No. 42/2	3	2	8
Do. No. 2/40	3	2	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 1/4
Bank Demand	2 3 5/16
Doc. Acceptances 8m/s:	2 4 3/8
Fcs. Demand	270
American Dollars	228
Hongkong "	218½
Shanghai "	304½
Japan "	198
Singapore "	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 27.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23/9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 1/2
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 710.
Credit 3Msd/a frcs. 805.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 107.
60 Days sight Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate $3.85 1/2.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 65.60.
London Silver Spot D. 69 5/8.
London Silver forward D. 67 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,900 N., By. Cotton 1,545, By. Dyeing 3,940, By. Uniteds 2,300 N., Century 1,360, Cent. India 5,700, Colaba Land 3,350, Coorla 3,350, Crescent 730, Currimbhoy 1,225, David 1,805, Fazulbhoy 1,825, Finlay 1,510, Ind. Malwa 690, Kastoorchand 2,900, Kohinoor 4,550, Madhowji 4,700, New Great 1,140, New City 4,200 N., Pearls 1,335, Premier 300, Shapurji 385, Simplex 1,175, Standard 3,425 N., Swan 1,500, Swadeshi 5,690, Andhra Valley 790, Alcock 1,225, By. Burma 802/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 22/12, By. Tramway 1,120 xd., By. Steam 510, Bundi 58/8, Ind. Cement 610 N., Katni ord. 330, Katni defd. 1,700, New India Ins. 32 pr., Shivrajpur 35, Tata ord. 185, Tata defd. 980, Tata Hydro. 1,195, Tata Oil 485, Scindia Steam 17 pr., Tata Bank 56/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The market for Jute shares was quiet today without much business passing. In coal share market there was a distinctly better feeling. Sendra, Equitable and Standard being strong request. In the Miscellaneous section cotton shares were easier and there were more sellers than buyers for sugar shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 42/12. Caledonian 10/12. Central Pench 8/8, East India 39 small lot Equitable 43, Ghusick 24/8, Kinuri 12, Kisoonda 29, Lakurka 53/8, Samla Kendra 18/8, Seebpore 33/12, prem. Sendra 33/0.

Jute:—Century 13/4, Hooghly 152/8 small lot, Howrah 49/12, Kamarhatty 961, Kanknarah 774, small lot, Kelvin 1125, Kinnison 1300, Reliance 54/8.

Miscellaneous:—Arthur Butler 1, Assam Sugar 10/4, Assam Saw Mills 17/2, Bengal Paper 101, Behar Rice 9/4, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9 prem, Bengal Pottery 10 prem, British India Electric 12/8, British India Tobacco 10/12, British India Corporation 14/8 small lot, Burmah Finance and Mining 12, Buktiarpur Behar Railway 55, Calcutta Tramways 76, Cawnpore Sugar 376, Champaran Sugar 400 small lot, Central Provinces Cement 13, Carew and Co., 99, Datta Chemical Works 9/8, Dunbar Cotton 593, Fairbiam Lawson 8 per cent. Preferred 1 prem, Hatirkool Oil 13/8, Indian Tanneries 11, India General Navigation 131 and Prefs. 70, Keshoram Cotton 20/12, Marshall Sons (New) 11/4, New Ring Mill 1106, New Savap Sugar 15, Russa Engineering 310 small lot, Surma Valley Saw Mills 12/8.

Government Paper: 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/9 small lots at 59/10, War Bonds (shortloans) 99/4 per cent. 1925 at 99/8 per cent. and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, April 27.

The Western disturbance has again given local rain in Northwest Frontier Province with few falls in Central Punjab. Weather is disturbed in Southeast Arabian Sea and early general rain has fallen in Malabar. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bombay, Deccan, and Mysore and there have been few falls in lower Burma Bengal and Orissa.

Chief amounts:—Maymyo half an inch, Cherrapunji one and a half, Silchar three quarters, Gauhati, Jessore a half, Balasore one, Drosh, Parachinar, Poona, Belgaum, Trivandrum a half, Cochin one, Calicut three quarters, Mangalore three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Konkan and decrease in Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light showers have fallen in the west Punjab. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the central districts. Humidity is in excess in the west Punjab. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore, but is in defect at Mainpuri. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad. Day temperature is below normal at Bikaner; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, but is in defect at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para. Night temperature is above the average at Surat and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri; night temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.58in. of rain and Belgaum 046 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Night temperature is above the average in south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and on the west coast of Ceylon, and local in the south Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, while a few light showers have occurred in the west Punjab. Colombo records a heavy fall of 5.55in. and Mangalore 2.64. Weather continues disturbed in the Punjab and appears also slightly unsettled in the south-east Arabian Sea; the sea is reported rough from Colombo. Local rainfall is again likely in the Punjab, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall may decrease in Malabar, but will probably appear in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th April 1920.

A new disturbance has given local rain in the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and west Rajputana with a few falls in Orissa, the Central Punjab, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Dhubri two inches; Shillong three; Cherrapunji, Chittagong one and a half; Narayangani, Dinajpur one; Bogra a half; Balasore three-quarters; Srinagar a half; Drosh one; Peshawar a quarter; Bikaner one; Salem a half; Ootacamund one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27th APL. 1920.

STATIONS:	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (26th)	80.5	73.2	83	...	9.91	—0.61
Jask	88.5	68.7	58	...	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	92.2	70.0	68	...	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8	71.5	79	0.07	2.18	+0.35
Rawalpindi	74.9	58.1	87	0.08	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	93.2	67.4	55	...	3.23	—0.51
Peshawar	108.5	73.8	44	...	1.76	—0.86
Ambala	105.6	71.8	39	...	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	106.0	76.1	34	...	2.82	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	110.4	78.5	23	...	2.10	+0.10
Mainpuri	110.5	74.0	22	...	1.69	—1.07
Jhansi	109.9	81.8	26	...	0.94	—0.04
Cawnpore	108.9	76.1	29	...	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	100.7	75.1	21	...	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.7	78.2	40	...	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	86.	76.2	81	...	0.45	—1.23
Ajmer	101.8	77.4	30	...	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	105.5	73.3	28	...	2.71	+1.03
Kotah	109.	82.6	19	...	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.	72.4	18	...	0.78	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	98.6	74.5	58	...	0.12	—0.48
Dwarka	87.1	79.5	81	...	1.62	—0.94
Veraval	88.	75.9	72	...	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	105.1	73.3	31	...	2.10	+1.66
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	76.0	47	...	3.66	+3.13
Surat	104.6	75.1	56	...	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad	108.9	78.1	49	...	1.80	+0.96
Deesa	107.9	75.0	56	...	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	104.1	75.6	45	...	3.31	+2.35
Indore	105.6	77.1	51	...	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	105.8	71.3	27	...	1.33	—1.77
Saugor	107.0	78.3	17	...	0.89	—1.74
Hoshangabad	108.9	75.0	29	...	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	108.4	78.3	...	...	6.54	+5.28
Akola	110.5	77.5	18	...	1.74	—0.49
Amraoti	109.2	84.9	13	...	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	109.4	81.8	34	...	2.09	—1.08
Chanda	107.7	83.0	43	...	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	105.6	80.4	64	...	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	75	...	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.1	68	...	0.73	—0.54
Marmugoa	89	81.6	76	0.10	0.73	—0.54
Karwar	90.7	74.0	88	...	5.71	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.1	73.4	28	...	1.82	+0.06
Ahmednagar	105.0	72.0	25	...	4.91	+3.10
Poona	104.0	70.0	51	0.58	2.08	+1.31
Sholapur	105.1	81.0	46	...	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur	103.0	79.1	61	...	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	94.0	75.9	89	0.46	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	105	73.3	14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	108.9	80.3	31	...	2.10	—0.20
Hyderabad	101.8	82.3	59	...	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.4	76.2	74	2.64	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	91.3	73.9	83	0.81	23.86	+13.69
Cochin	91.7	74.9	79	0.98	2.51	+10.44
Colombo	87.1	74.5	95	5.55	84.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1	79.2	72	...	18.48	+5.79
Bellary	99.3	70.1	54	...	0.31	+3.14
Cuddapah	104.8	82.4	66	...	9.68	+4.13
Madras	95.3	78.6	69	...	27.00	+5.60
Bangalore	93.4	69.9	66	...	7.80	+2.87
Coimbatore	94.2	72.7	79	...	8.48	+1.25
Trichinopoly	97.6	77.1	77	...	24.60	+14.26
Negapatam	92.1	81.7	69	...	54.97	+25.76

THE WAIL OF THE TENANTS.

DISAPPOINTED LANDLORD'S VENGENCE

The following letter, which has been signed by about forty persons, who are tenants of a chawl in Bhendi Bazar, has been sent to us for publication. We refrain from making any comments, as the letter speaks for itself. For obvious reasons we have omitted the name of the building and of the landlrd:—

We are the tenants of situated at Bhendi Bazaar 2nd Cross Lane, Goghari Mohulla. Our landlord in last August gave notices to all the tenants to vacate the rooms which are occupied by us. In December, at the Peace Celebration time when all the Government Offices were closed, he took chance, and came with about fifteen Pathans and ruffians to caerce the tenants. We complained to the Police at the Marbavdi Chowki, but the Police, but not fearin them the landlord Subsequently the landlord brought several workmen and ruffians and began to remove the stair case and cut the water-pipes and gave much trouble by every means.

In January he brought a large number of "mavalies" to pull down a part of the premises and made a large hole on third floor about ten feet long. Bombay possesses a first class Municipality and the protection of Police, but not fearing them the lanlord gives such troubles to the poor tenants and neither the police nor the Municipality cares or takes any notice. In February the landlord brought, bars, beams and old materials of the latrine and gutters and spread them in the chawl to our great inconvenience and began to quarrel with us with the help of coolies and ruffians. The Commissioner of Police and that of the Municipality may inquire into the case and give us relief from further molestation. We have written two letters to the Corporation and to the Commissioner of Municipality. We have received a reply from the Corporation that they would have to put the letter before the Board.

On the 10th March from the morning till late in the night the landlord brought Rajputs, Barots and cart-drivers and Mahomedan mavalies numbering about thirty to raise a quarrel and assault the tenants. We requested the police authorities at Marbavdi chawki for help and have lodged a complaint. The men brought by our landlord in the meanwhile started cooking meat and drinking liquor and cut the flesh and threw bones in our chawl in order to harass us. We are vegetarian Hindus and Jains. The landlord's intention is to double the rent and hence the trouble.

We request the Police officers and the members of Corporation to help us 500 souls to get rid of these daily sufferings.

Although the monthly rent is being offered to him punctually every month, he does not receive it and brings false suits against us in the Small Cause Court every two months to recover the same. Further more in our absence he sends unscrupulous men to threaten our women and frightens them with threats of vengeance.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th April, 1920 was 29.971 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.747 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.771 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8 "
Minimum do. do.	79.9 "
Geatral Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind	166 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the next week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water in all Prings Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in
Tues.	27	m	6	31	24	27	m	1	6 19 0
		7	22a	28	6		0	54a	19 1
Wed.	28	m	8	4	25	28	m	2	5 18 2
		8	30a	28	2		2	8a	19 1
Thu.	29	m	9	12	26	29	m	2	53 17 5
		9	13a	26	5		3	2a	18 11
Fri	30	m	9	57	27	30	m	3	34 16 8
	May								
Sat.	1	m	10	37	27	1	m	4	5 15 8
		10	54a	26	9		4	36a	18 7
Sun.	2	m	11	14	28	2	m	4	40 15 9
		11	7a	26	9		5	13a	18 6
Mon.	3	m	11	49	28	3	m	5	10 15 7
		11	37a	26	8		5	46a	18 6

April 27 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 14m	Sunset.	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 13m.	"	7h. 0m
" 29 (Thursday)	"	6h. 12m.	"	7h. 0m.
" 30 (Friday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 1m.
May 1 (Saturday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 1m.
" 2 (Sunday)	"	6h. 11m.	"	7h. 1m.
" 3 (Monday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d. 4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d. 6h.	54-2m p.m
New Morn	"	19d. 3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	"	25d. 6h.	57-5m. p.m

CHEMICALS.

April 27.

There is a great scarcity of Sodium-Sulphide, and the available stock's from the market are almost consumed. Again shipments from Home have become very limited at present, as a result of which, the prices have speedily gone up, and a few bargains closed at prices varying from Rs. 25 to 40 per cwt. Zinc Chloride little participates in the activity of Sodium. Bleaching powder fluctuates between Rs. 30 and 50 per cwt.

Farina K., Sago, Maize starch etc., have ordinary demand, and the prices are rather steady.

The quotations are almost same.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.

S S City of Manila, Millan, New York.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S War Mansion, Pinett, Busreh.
S S Othello, Newton, Hull, etc.
S S City of Edinburgh, McArthur, Liverpool.
S S Baron Napier, Reid, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.

S S Anglier, Hardwich, Antwerp.
S S Orissa, Bishop, Calcutta.
S S Chakrata, Elton, Karachi.
S S Nellore, Murray, Hongkong, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S Gablonz, Huber, Trieste, etc.
S S Nizam, Park, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nairang for Jeddah.
Steamer War Mansion for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kashgar for Calcutta.

S S City of Manila:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Manila, 4,839 tons, Captain Y M Millan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S War Mansion:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Mansion, 1,859 tons, Captain W Pinett, arrived in harbour yesterday form Busreh, with ballast.

S S Othello:—The J F Co's steamer Othello, 3,290 tons, Captain H Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S City of Edinburgh:—The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain J McArthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Napier:—The steamer Baron Napier, 3,159 tons, Captain D M Reid arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—The T M Co's steamer Nizam, 3,334 tons, Captain G Park, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Gablonz:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Gablonz, 3,334 tons, Captain R Huber will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

April 27.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—41 bales cotton waste, 75 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Gablonz for Perius Greece:—20 bales cotton yarn, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Glendivon for Hamburg:—300 bales hemp, Raillie Reeve and Co.

S S Glendivon for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—80 bales cotton, N Ratchaly and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Portland Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.

S S Portland Maru for Osaka:—84 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Portland Maru for Yokohama:—10 cwts ivory, P K N Miani; 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Moji:—450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Portland Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist, C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Garindha for Hongkong:—40 cases silk waste, Gokuldas and Sons; 120 cwts khiamia, Ranchoddas Monji and Co; 86 cwts sharkfins, 27 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 25 bales cotton piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts cloves, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Portland Maru for Shanghai:—882 bales cotton chey twist, C Bomanji and Co; 25 bales cotton yarn, Yusaa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 27.

S S Homefield from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—170,754 pieces 5,018 bundles 21,980 numbers scantlings, 908 pieces post, 437 Nos square, 96 bars pig lead, 500 Nos battens, 501 pieces planks, 5,138 Nos teak square, 1,275 Nos planks and scantlings, 120 pieces teak planks, 521 Nos 1,368 pieces teak post, 74 cases cigars, 808 bundles 6,250 pieces teak scantling.

S S City of London from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—80 bales 17 cases cotton piece-goods, 20 cases wool and cotton dress goods, 12 cases cotton and art silk dress goods, 5 cases 29 bales cottons, 800 D/s caustic soda, 18 crates earthenware, 125 cases candles, 300 boxes tin plates, 230 crates glass bottles, 51 cases 45 silk cases 183 casks tiles, 23 cases colour, 250 bags bottles, 120 kegs nails, 525 D/s powdered caustic soda, 32 cases fruit essence, 67 Nos steel sheet, 2 cases bolts, 2 cases essential oil, 100 cases beer, 100 cases whisky, 780 bundles galvanised sheets, 1,384 casks china clay, 403 bundles 2,224 loose steel bars, 125 cases brandy, 9 casks aniline colour.

S S Kumari Hami from Badagara, Agents East India Steam Navigation Co:—100 robin, 965 bags copra, 811 bags cocoanuts, 67 bags turmeric, 150 bags cocoanut oil cake.

BABY SELMAN.

Reared from birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces,
India,
25th February, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of one of my children, both of whom were reared from birth on "VIROL." My children are very big and bonny and everyone asks me "What do you give them?" so that we are constantly recommending Virol, and several of our friends are using it with excellent results.

Kindly make whatever use you like of the letters and photos we have sent you, and believe us your grateful and staunch supporters.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness,

WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

C-IN-C'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The Official report of the visit of the Commander-in-Chief to the Waziristan force, during April says His Excellency expressed cordial appreciation and admiration at the organisation and achievements of all the branches of the Force. Apart from the fine work accomplished by the fighting troops and their Commanders and staffs, the points in regard to the administration of which his Excellency considered specially noteworthy and deserving of commendation were:—

(a) The excellence and plentifulness of clothing andrations and good arrangements made for care and feeding of the men by regimental officers.

(b) The efficiency of medical services and comfort, cleanliness and general good order of hospitals with the result that despite the hardships incidental to campaigning in a mountainous country under rigorous climatic conditions, the health of the troops has been and is still exceptionally good. The ratio of the sick to the strength of the force is lower than it is in most Indian cantonments in times of peace.

(c) Good organisation of line of communication services and evidence which this afforded of care, forthought and good staff work.

In this connection military efficiency and capacity for work of the Labour Corps was specially noticeable.

(d) As regards the efficiency and good driving of mechanical transport, as most of the drivers are Indians, many of whom have been enlisted very recently, it affords gratifying evidence of the care taken in their train ing for which the Officers of the Mechanical Transport Companies deserve great credit.

MR. JAMNADAS AND NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the great Khilafat demonstration held in Bombay on the 10th instant Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas *seconded* the principal resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi, which was to the effect that "in the event of adverse decision being arrived at it will be the duty of every Indian to withdraw co-operation from the Government until the pledges are fulfilled and Muslim sentiment conciliated." I find from the published report of the proceedings of the meeting that Mr. Jamnadas further made a speech upholding the views expressed in the resolution. I was, however, completely taken aback this morning to find in "New India" of the 22nd instant Mr. Jamnadas figuring as a signatory to the following resolution —drafted by Mrs. Besant—of protest against the non-cooperation resolution:—

"We, members of the general council of the National Home Rule League, protest against the resolution of the Khilafat Conference, in favour of non-cooperation with Government, and the successive steps laid down for such non-cooperation, as a policy fatal to the best interests of the country, as likely to lead to civil disturbances and to the breaking of the connection between India and Great Britain."

I wish to say nothing about the merits of non-cooperation resolution, nor even about the loyalty of Mr. Jamnadas, a vice-president of the National Home Rule League, to Mrs. Besant, President of the same League, but surely, as a public man Mr. Jamnadas is expected to be consistent in his views, at least during the period of a fortnight, if not any longer period! We are, no doubt, living, just at present, in days of breathless haste and tremendous changes, but even then such a metamorphosis as that of Mr. Jamnadas in the space of a dozen days takes my breath away and unless we are assured that things are not really what they seem and that Mr. Jamnadas has only a single personality, I and other fellow mortals who have been so long hanging on the words that drop from his mouth will be driven to hopeless distraction. Will Mr. Jamnadas kindly come to my rescue?—Yours, etc.,

DAZED.

April 25.

NOVEL POINT IN CRUELTY LAW.

Mr. Bingley was asked at Tower Bridge Police Court in mail week to decide whether an assault on a wife could be considered as "likely to cause unnecessary suffering and injury to the health of a child."

For the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which prosecuted, it was urged that George Professor, of Weston Street, Bermondsey, by his ill-treatment of and assaults on his wife, affected the health of heir child, who was partially blind and paralysed, and caused her unnecessary suffering.

The Magistrate said no evidence had been given showing that defendant ill-treated the mother "in order to give the child pain"—his treatment of the child had always been good—nor showing that any acts of the father were likely to cause the child unnecessary suffering. In the circumstances the summons was dismissed..—The "Morning Post."

AIRSHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

In a paper on airship construction read before the Institution of Naval Architects in mail week Messrs. G. I. R. Campbell and H. May said in few months we should be able to provide mooring masts which would render it unnecessary for airships to be handled on the ground except for extensive overhaul or large repairs. Airships would thus be able to come to their moorings or leave them in all ordinary winds with the aid of a very small party of attendants. It was important to develop airships in the direction of greater size as rapidly as possible, and if this were done airships were capable of playing a leading part in the development of transport by air over long distances.—The "Morning Post."

URIC ACID.

The strongest known solvent and eliminant of this painful scourge.

Great specialist explains how a simple compound of natural alkaline mineral salts neutralises the acid and expels it from the body. Why powerful drugs are so often dan gerous and ineffective.

Crises cannot collect in the blood or prove painful so long as they are held in solution, and the kidneys always then see to it that uric acid is eliminated as soon as it forms.

Since Carrel, the eminent authority on goi discovered that even slightly lessened alkalinity of the blood always causes deposits of uric acid in the joints and tissues, it has been a foregone conclusion that this class of disorder would soon be conquered. It only remained to discover a means of supplying certain alkaline constituents in which the blood becomes deficient through their being continually lost through tissue absorption, chemical changes. etc.

A simple test tube experiment conclusively proves that blood of deficient alkalinity cannot possibly hold urates in solution. The uric acid deposited in the blood therefore grinds about as tiny sharp crystals which soon find lodgment in the joints and tissues, and in certain nerve sheaths, where they cause the agony which sufferers from muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, etc., know so well.

To render the pain causing urates readily soluble so the blood circulation can wash them out of the joints or tissues and the kidneys discharge them from the body, requires only the drinking of a tumbler of water in which a teaspoonful of ordinary refined Alkia Saltrates has been dissolved. This potent but tasteless standard compound acts as a strong solvent and eliminant of all uric acid, and supplies the blood with just the alkaline elements which are always lacking when any rheumatic symptoms appear. About six ounces should prove more than sufficient to cure even the most difficult cases. Any chemist can supply refined Alkia Saltrates or obtain same for you from his wholesale dealer, and the compound combines within itself the active curative principles of seven famous natural medicinal springs at which truly wonderful cures are effected. In heaping teaspoonful doses it forms a remarkable curative aperient for liver disorders, biliousness, headaches, stomach trouble, etc., but in the smaller doses it acts principally as a kidney cleansing agent and as a thorough blood purifier.

WANTED.

WANTED— ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 94, Grey Streee, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabasar.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR "DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percantage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.55 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE F. A. CUP FINAL,

SAME FACTS ABOUT IT.

(BY LEG BEFORE.)

Undoubtedly the Football Association Challenge Cup is the "blue riband" of Association Football, and ever since 1870-71, this trophy has been the one honour every club has looked upon as the most desired. The play, which the ties and the Final often produce is not of the highest class, but the enthusiasm they provoke has been for several years, almost phenomenal. I have been fortunate enough to see several finals and several intermediate ties, and frequently in my professional capacity as a writer, but my energies have been generally confined to London in that respect, and there, before the war, for many years, the final was played at the Crystal Palace. No game under the sun appeals more to the men of the British Army than Association football. It is their game.

By entering the Final for the seventh time, and winning the cup six times, Aston Villa have established a new record, beating the record of the Wanderers, the club which was so much to the fore before the days of professionalism, and with whom, the Aston Villa were equal with five wins until last Saturday. It was 1892 that the Aston lost their only final, when the West Bromwich were their opponents. The Blackburn Rovers have won the Cip on five occasions, and they have been in the semi-final eleven times. Huddersfield Town were in comparative obscurity when this season opened, but through getting so much success in the year's Cup competition, their share of the spoils will be considerably over £15,000. Between August 30 and October 18th this year, Aston Villa's record was a surprising one, having played ten matches of which one was drawn and one was won. The advance of Aston Villa through the journey to the final was thus:—Beat Queen's Park Rangers in the first round at home by 2—1; beat Manchester United in the second round by 2—1 away; beat Sunderland at home in the third round by 1 goal to nil; beat Tottenham Hitspur away, in the fourth round by 1—0 and beat Chelsea at Sheffield in the semi-final by 3—1. The record of Huddersfield Town is:—Beat Brentford at home in the first round by 5—1; beat Newcastle away, in the second round by 1—0; beat Plymouth in the third round at home by 3—1; beat Liverpool at home by 2—1 in the fourth round and beat Bristol City in the semi-final at Chelsea by 2—1.

The following are the results of the finals since 1900-1 when a Southern team last won the Cup.

1900-1—Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United (3—1), after a draw (2—2).
1901-2—Sheffield United beat Southampton (2—1), after a draw (1—1).
1902-3—Bury beat Derby County (6—0).
1903-4—Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers (1—0).
1904-5—Aston Villa beat Newcastle United (2—0.
1905-6—Everton beat Newcastle United (1—0.
1906-7—Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton (2—1).
1907-8—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Newcastle United (3—1).
1908-9—Manchester United beat Bristol City (1—0).
1909-10—Newcastle United beat Barnsley (2—0), after a draw (1—1).
1910-11—Bradford City beat Newcastle United (1—0), after a draw (0—0).
1911-12—Barnsley beat West Bromwich Albion (1—0), after a draw (0—0).
1912-13—Aston Villa beat Sunderland (1—0).
1913-14—Burnley beat Liverpool (1—0).
1914-15—Sheffield United beat Chelsea (3—0
1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19. No Competition.
1919-20—Aston Villa beat Huddersfield Town (1—0).

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly insert the following lines in your valuable paper.

It seems to me that it is high time for every one who is interested in Indian Sport to be thoroughly conversant with the above Association and to help it to the best of his ability.

The Indian Olympic Association is established with the object of—

(1) securing proper representation for India at the next Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in 1920.

(2) taking all steps necessary to select, train and send competitors from India for the same and for subsequent meetings.

From this it will be seen that this Association has undertaken a very important though laborious duty. To fulfil the same in an efficient manner means continuous, hard and thorough work. I think all will agree with me that the claim of the Indians to be represented at the Olympic Games is very strong indeed. We have had men who have shed lustre on the world of sport. Let me give you a few examples. First and foremost we have Ranji. I think I can say without a shadow of contradiction that he has been the most inimitable cricketer the world has seen. We may have another Grace but I doubt whether we shall have for a long time another Ranji. His quickness of sight and action, and the easy way he scored a boundary by dexterous manipulation of the wrist was something worth travelling miles to see. Then in the field of Polo we have one outstanding name i.e. Shah Mirza Beg. I think I am not wrong in saying that a better player than he has not been seen. Then we have had in Raquets Mr. Jamshetji whose panther-like activity was the wonder of the world in the days when he won the Raquets Championship held in London. Then we have the example of Sergent Neemuchwala, late of Poona Volunteers Rifles, whose marvellous shooting at Bisley astounded the world in 1909. He won several important Prizes and brought great credit to the team which represented India at Bisley. All these players who by the way, represent the three important communities of India, illustrate one very common physical feature of the Indian, namely, suppleness of wrist. The notable thing is that the wrist is not merely supple but strong at the same time.

In physique the Indian is not very strong as a general rule, though he has produced men like Prof. Ram-moorti, who has been world-famous for his great strength.

In wrestling especially in catch-as-you-catch-can style the Indian stands supreme. Among the professionals there are about half a dozen wrestlers who would easily get the better of any foreign wrestlers. Gulam, Gama, Kikar Singh, Karim Bux etc. are names to conjure with.

Apart from this the Indians are famous for long distance running. This year we have in Mr. Chougule a runner who will go a long way in the Marathon Race. Barring accidents he ought to win the Marathon. We entertain great hopes about him this August in Belgium. He is in fact our pet subject.

Besides this a number of Indians have been putting up good times in short-distance running races. But as the timing has not been quite accurate, one cannot judge of the merit of those performances.

From these few lines it will be apparent that given proper training the Indian can rise to any height in Sport. What is necessary is encouragement, and this can only be secured if sufficient interest is taken by the general public. What one should like the public to recognise is that it is very important that our physique should be improved. No nation has progressed which has not developed its physique hand in hand with its mental and material progress. This is just the time for the public to come forward with subscriptions for a scheme the object of which is so laudable and important.

I sincerely hope this appeal of mine on behalf of the Indian Olympic Association will not be made in vain. Our future goal is of course the construction of a stadium where the flower of Indian manhood can compete amicably with each other and where one day we shall be able to hold our own Olympic Games and invite the best amateur athletes of the world.—Yours. etc..

(Dr.) A. H. FYZEE.

Chowpatty. Road, April —.

WONDERS OF WATER POWER.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Maitland, presiding in mail week at a lecture given at the Polytechnic Institute by Mr. G. Constantinesco, said that the lecturer, by an invention for operating machine-gun in the air, had very largely contributed to the supremacy of the R.A.F. over the German aviators.

Mr. Constantinesco, in the course of his lecture, said that water could be used as a substitute for explosives; a two hundred pound shell could be projected for nearly a mile by water pressure, and in a compressed form it might be used for such operations as driving motors and tunnelling.—"The Morning Post."

"PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN NORTH KANARA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your valued paper:—

The Forest authorities in North Kanar have, I learn, passed a new strange regulation to protect forests against fire. It is as follows:—

"Whenever a forest attached to a village catches fire, the grazing fee will be raise from 2 annas to 4 annas per head of cattl in that year; if the fire appears again in the 2nd year, it will be 8 annas; and Re. 1. in the 3rd year under similar circumstances."

People were wondering at the measures adopted by Colonel Johnson in Labore to keep the notices attached to the houses and to public buildings from being defaced or torn. Now I ask are they more strange and rigorous than those adopted by our Forest Colonels in Kanara to keep fire from jungles? As a result of these regulations when there was fire last year in the forests attached to some villages in Sirsi, the Forest authorities issued orders under their new regulations. People appealed to the Commissioner, Southern Division, to interfere and set aside these high-handed orders, pointing out that they were quite unreasonable and that the orders were based on the unverified report of the guard, and that, there, they were not willing to pay these unjust and unreasonable impositions. But the Commissioner paid no heed to these representations of the people. Consequently the people determined to resort to 'Satyagraha' as their last resource and resist this high-handedness and thus suffer the consequences. What followed may be easily imagined. The authorities confiscated the properties of the leaders and sold them by auction to realise the imposition. Yet people offered no active resistance to the authorities but allowed them to take away their properties. These simple villagers have set an example of Satyagraha and thus furnished an instance of the truth of the assertion of Mahatma Gandhi that it requires no great culture to resort to it and secondly that it does not lead necessarily to violence. Now may I appeal to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, to turn his attention to this high-handed act of the authorities and to make them refund the amount collected from the people and cancel these unjust and unreasonable regulations and also others if any that appear more like Martial Law orders, so as to make a repetition of such occurrences impossible in future?

If His Excellency does so, he will certainly remove an impression formed and gaining ground in the minds of the simple villagers that their interests have been handed over to the mercy of the Forest authorities by Government.—Yours, etc.,

A KANARITE.

Bombay, April 21.

(Continued from column 5.)

They are mistaken who think that because some. Indians have joined the Government party it means that the other side need not be considered. The Government will find out by and by that it was not a wise policy to push through into opposition the advanced party in India by such open attempts at dividing the camp. So far as the Nationalists are concerned they will do what they consider necessary in the face of this move on the part of the bureaucracy.

Opinions of the Day

"A Bit Suspicious."

"The Hindoo":—The Government of India's Notification announcing that the amount of Reverse Councils offered next week will be reduced to a million pounds sterling from the usual two millions looks a bit suspicious. The ostensible reason for the change is that the disparity between the market and Government rates now is not as great as it was. The disparity, however, still persists. It still amounts to something more than a fraction of a penny. It is, we believe, a penny and odd still. Let alone the disparity, which is after all an index of another thing that matters more, namely, the demand for bills; we find that at the sales of Reverse Councils held last week, the amount demanded was something more than forty-eight and a quarter million pounds as against the two million pounds, the amount offered for sale by Govenrment. The circumstances which led the Government to plunge headlong into the disastrous policy of selling Reverse Councils still continue, though in a less aggravated form. To seek to cloud their significance is to attempt to hide the noon-day sun from the eyes of the world. Why do the Government of India not honestly proclaim the failure of their policy, confess that, in a fit of stubborn but stupid obstinnacy, they stimulated the conversion of their sterling resources at disastrous loss to themselves, and notify that they could hold out no longer? Had they done so, perhaps, the more compassionate among the public might have extended their sympathy to them, misplaced though such sympathy may seem to be to stern and unbending financial purists. By practising what is virtually camouflage, however, which we apprehend they now seem to do, they are depriving themselves of even such sympathy.

Against Imperial preference.

"The Tribune":—The main reason given by the present Committee for brushing aside this view is that the foreign countries cannot injure India which has a practical monopoly in certain class of raw materials of exportable value. This is a very narrow and one-sided view of the question. Surely "retaliation" has a more extended meaning than what the Committee gives to it. There are a hundred subtle ways which foreign countries, that may be adversely affected either directly or indirectly by India's preferential tariffs, will resort to and which we will not be able to foresee at present or to protect ourselves against. Moreover, we do not know, and cannot anticipate, what forms Imperial Preference may take in England and the self-governing colonies and what effect their policy or methods are likely to have on India. Are we in a position to, or have we any definite voice in, protecting ourselves against possible injury? If not, how can any responsible body of Indians give their consent to Imperial reference merely because certain trade statistics give the impression that under the operation of free trade Indian exports are given a strong position and Indian interests are safe? How can anybody apply the results obtained by the operation of free trade policy to, and judge the consequences of, an entirely different policy of Imperial Preference? We cannot, therefore support the conclusions of the Committee in this matter and we think that the question should be dropped entirely for the present and should not be taken up until after the Reform Scheme has been in operation for some time and Indians have had sufficient time to examine for themselves the economic and fiscal position of the country.

Co-operation, how far?

"The Independent":—Why, indeed, indulge these vague futilities? The Government have thrown down the challenge: will you co-operate with us? Or, will you not? If you co-operate with us, that is if you support our policy and measures when we consider these essential for the discharge of our responsibilities for peace, order, and good government: we shall take you into our counsels If you do not co-operate with us in this way and in this sense, we shall leave you out in the cold (or the heat) and prove to all your people your impotence and let them see what good they can expect from us, by supporting you. This was the clear meaning and purpose of the attitude and policy of the Delhi Bureaucracy towards the members of the Congress in the Viceregal Council. In the face of it, it does not seem to us to be quite in keeping with our sense of self-respect as a party to proclaim in our election manifestoes that we shall offer co-operation or constitutional opposition as the circumstance of each case requires. This is all very good. but what the country demands is some unequivocal declaration of general policy and attitude of the Nationalist Party who happen to be in majority just now in the Congress, as to whether they are or they are not ready to respond to the call of the Government for co-operation in working out the new Reform Act. And we do not think that the Congress executive can refuse to meet this demand one way or he other. Let us have a clear enunciation of policy on this question of "Co-operation."

Moderates and Government.

"The Searchlight":—To call a system of Government "responsible" or even semi-responsible in India and find that it does not contain men like Mr. Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai or Mr. Gandhi will be ridiculous. They are the people who forced the bureaucrats to yield. We regret this personal touch, but the comments of the "Leader" on the Patna meeting give us the extent of demoralisation that has already appeared in a manner in which it has treated Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, the president of the Indian National Congress, to-day the central figure in India, with a record of work of which any patriot may be proud. Of Pandit Moti Lal Nehru it can never be said that he pursued one policy until the goal was in sight and then changed it—of course on conviction.

(Continued in column 4.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal standing committee, 4-10 p.m.
Results of 2nd LL. B. Examination, 12-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Nagaptam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MODY—Ardeshir Sorabji Mody, brother of Kavasha Curseiji Bilia and son-in-law of the late Mr. Jehangir D. Mugaseth, died suddenly on Tuesday, the 27th April, at the Dark Bungalow, Mount Abu.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 26th instant was 386.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Naldera with the outward mails of the 15th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday next.

GOAN UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Goan Union High School will be held on Thursday the 29th Inst. to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the school hall. The Rev. Fr. A Goodier, will preside.

CITY MORTALITY.

125 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Monday as against 233 in the corresponding day of last year and 125 on that of 1918. Six attacks and one deaths from plague, thirteen attacks and five deaths from cholera and three attacks and two deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 950 was 80 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 50.83. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 39 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory Organs 400 against 30 and 365 respectively in the foregoing week. 9 intoxication of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 3 from different War Hospitals were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 211 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 40 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 910 giving the death-rate of 48.31.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,598 and the death-rate 84.83; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) mortality 927 and the death-rate 49.21.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 32 attacks and 12 deaths, and plague 26 attacks and 22 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 332 against 402 in the corresponding quarter of 1919 and 351 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

In connection with a special session of the musical conference which is to be held at Lahore the first meeting of the Reception Committee was held in the Kothi of Lala Lalchand Saheb on the 19th inst. when Bhajat Isswar Dass was in the chair and several prominent gentlemen and ladies were also present. Prof. Pannalalji, Pt. Prem Nathaji, and Prof. S. D. Pathek were unanimously elected secretaries of the reception committee.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delay's on cablegrams:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rate Ordinary ..... 12 Hours.
Deferred ..... 2 Days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rate Ordinary ..... 11 Hours.
Deferred ..... 2½ Days.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD

The manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has received a telegram from the Head Office of the Bank stating that at a General Meeting of the shareholders it was agreed to issue early 60,000 New Shares "C" £5 fully paid-up, at a premium of £5, making £10; the premium to go to Reserve, and that shares will be offered to the present shareholders in proportion of one New Share for every "A" or "B" Share now held. The first instalment of £5 is to be paid not later than the 30th May, and the final £5 on the 30th June. The New Shares will rank for Dividend from the 1st July.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, the fifth anniversary of the League will be celebrated today at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Morarji Hall, Cavel Street, when addresses on Home Rule League and the work before it will be delivered.

Resolutions in connection with the removal of restrictions on Mr. Horniman's return to India and redress of the grievances of our East African brethren will also be proposed at the meeting.

Among the speakers will be Mr. Baptista, Babu Sham Sundar Chakrawarty, Mr. Ananlani, Dr. Savarkar and others. The meeting is open to the public.

A RUNNING TRAIN FATALITY.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Vithu Rama aged about 30. The deceased was travelling in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Punjab Mail between Borivli and Andheri. The deceased was looking out of the window and his head was only a few inches out. A train was passing along and something struck the deceased and he fell bleeding from the nose. The alarm chain was pulled but it would not work and another chain was pulled and the train stopped. A doctor who was travelling in the train examined the deceased and said nothing could be done there for him He subsequently died in the train. It came out in the evidence that the door of another train, which opened outside, was not properly shut and it struck the Punjab mail in which the deceased was travelling, in several places.

The jury returned a verdict of death sustained by the deceased having been struck by an open door of a local train standing at Andheri Station while the Punjab Mail in which the deceased was travelling passed that station.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION LEASE.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when discussion on the application by the European Association for a lease of 50 acres of land at Worli was resumed.

Mr. Gorrie moved that the European Association be granted an option for six months of purchasing 50 acres of land at the southern end at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard.

Mr. Sethna said there were now 128 acres available for sale, out of which 84 acres were at the southern end. This plot was out and out the best, and it was not right to give the Association two-thirds of it at such a low rate. It was too much and he would certainly oppose the proposal.

Mr. Clayton suggested that the Association might be granted a lease for 25 acres at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard.

Mr. Gorrie said he would like to inform the Board that the Association proposed to build houses to accommodate 1,000 inmates.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said it had been the general practice of the Trust that whenever there was more than one offer for certain plots, they tried to ascertain their market value. In this case nobody knew that the plots in question were available.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said as soon as the scheme was framed there was a rush of purchasers. People knew all about it.

OVER RS. 70 PER ACRE.

Mr. Mehta said he was glad that there was such a rush. But he thought they should not fix the rate without ascertaining the market price of the land. He thought the market price would be about Rs. 70 per square yard, and if that be so by giving 50 acres to the European Association at the rate of Rs. 30, they would make a loss of one crore of rupees.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they should apply to the European Association the same principle which they had applied to the Zoroastrian and the Hindu Housing Associations. The great difference between the two cases was that in the latter case they had scheduled rates of the different plots. At present they had no figures before them to guide them regarding the price of land.

The Chairman at this stage remarked that the cost of land to the Trust would not be more than Rs. 16 per square yard.

MR. COWASJI'S SCHEME.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he did not know how this price had been calculated. He did not mind making a concession to the European Association, but they should remember that having made that concession, they would be bound to give leases on the same terms to an association of any other community if it came forward and asked for land there. So far as he could make out the market value of this land was Rs. 70, and not Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per square yard. He would divide the 128 acres available into three parts and fix the price at Rs. 70 for the middle portion, between Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 for the southern end and between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 for the northern end. He thought they would be able to fetch these prices immediately. He reminded the Board that one of the duties imposed upon them by the Act was to construct chawls for the poorer classes, and hitherto they had not been able to discharge that duty as their schemes had not brought them any profit. But here they had an opportunity of making a substantial profit by the sale of this land and they could utilise the profit for building chawls. He thought if they would sell these 128 acres at the rate of Rs. 30 they would lose at least Rs. 50 lakhs.

Further discussion was adjourned till Friday next.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

ASKS' FOR MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

The following resolution has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union and sent to H. E. the Governor:—

"The Bombay National Union regrets the continued detention of Mr. B. G. Horniman in England and requests H. E. the Governor to give effect to the Royal Proclamation by permitting Mr. Horniman to return to India and assures him that his return will in no way disturb the peace of city but on the contrary, promote peace and goodwill."

STRANGE ELECTIONS.

SEQUEL TO "UNFAIR" ALLOTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The election of Commissioners to Chandpur municipality on Friday last provided some humour and interest. The Divisional Commisioner allotted seven seats to one section of the town and five seats to another section. The educated community of the locality thought the allotment unfair and were of opinion that the seats should have been disributed enqually. As a protest against this, the educated classes residing in the section having a smaller representation, kept aloof from the elections with the result that a grocer, a tailor and a Kabuli Mahomedan were returned to the municipality unopposed. Of the twelve Commissioners elected, six are ignorant of English.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Divisional Commissioner writing about this municipality said that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman have showed intentional neglect of duty with a view to prolong their period of office on which, as a protest, the Vice-Chairman has resigned.

THE LATE MR. RAMANUJAM.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY A FRIEND.)

Mr. S. Ramanujam, the Mathematics Prodigy passed away at his residence at Chetput, Madras, on Monday. Affable but shy, the late Mr. Ramanujam was compelled to devote himself to a career of obscurity until he had to be discovered for us by others. Common sporting instinct, a little ordinary generosity would have unearthed this profound genius much earlier to the elevation of the nation's name and the improvement of the Science of Mathematics. This student of Kumbakonam, known as the Cambridge of Southern India—the nerve-centre of Mathematical circle in the Madras Presidency—won his distinction in Cambridge. It was left to that University to present a product of Madras to itself. To the country the loss of Mr. Ramanujam is a severe blow; to Mathematics more so. But to those who, like the present writer, knew him from his early school days, it is a bereavement hardly less shocking than to his unfortunate widow or his poor parents and brother, of whose existence he was the mainstay. Born and brought up in indigent circumstances Mr. Ramanujam as it happens to almost every one in his province, had to seek the petrifying clerkship for keeping body and soul together. The discovery for the world of this genius placed his family above want which his slaving in Madras did not much relieve.

His sudden rise to eminence did not turn his head and all through he was as simple as when, a student of the Town High School or later of the Kumbakonam Government College, he ate his morsel of "cold rice" and walked to school and back when not drowned in mathematics. The confusion which was perceptible on his face when aristocracy suddenly embarrassed him with attention before leaving for England in 1912, was a study to his friends; he had not changed when he returned to India last year in consequence of serious illness from which unhappily, he never recovered. Mr. Ramanujam was so much prostrated that he could not recognise either his brother or his friends who went to receive him at Ballard Pier. The brain-fag which had come upon him had obliterated all traces of memory. It was fondly hoped then he would recover in his native land, but, alas, he was not destined to live. Mr. Ramanujam was a great mathematician, a marvel of the world: but he was not a graduate of the Madras University! He was unaffected and simple—a good friend. Many Indians have in their way elevated their Motherland but this prodigy has won her a place unique and high. In his death India has lost a great son, mathematics a peerless votary. Mr. Ramanujam's was a life of strenuous toil but he has died as poor as he was born though rich in fame. When will his place be filled? His memory must be kept dear by a fitting remembrancer.

HIS CAREER.

Mr. S. Ramanujan, F.R.S., passed away at a very early age on Monday morning at his residence in Chetput. The news has burst so suddenly that one feels bewildered and overwhelmed.

Mr. Ramanujan was a man whose death would leave humanity the poorer in any part of the world. To India, in her present stage of revival, his death is a national calamity. He was a genius who by his marvellous contributions enriched the science of Mathematics and by so doing enhanced the name of the Motherland in the estimation of the world.

Mr. Ramanujan's career affords interesting reading. Only some years back he was slaving at a desk in an accountant's office on the meagre salary of Rs. 25. But, to-day, he is the admiration of the learned, and is the pride of Madras, nay India!

It was in the year 1888 that Mr. Ramanujan was born. Kumbakonam, in the Tanjore district, is the place of his nativity. His parents were very poor, and so far as English goes, were illiterate. He belonged to the Vaishva sect of the Brahmins.

From early boyhood Mr. Ramanujan exhibited an aptitude for Mathematics. When a bare lad of twelve he tackled Trigonometry. A friend of his, has thus related boy Ramanujan's interest in science:—"He was curious to know what Trigonometry was. So he borrowed from a student a Trigonometry. This happened to be Part II of Loney's. He went through the whole book and was thus fortunate to learn at the outset that sine, cosine and other functions represented algebraic series and not the ratios as is generally taught to young schoolboys. In 1902 he learnt from another how to solve cubic equations. He solved biquadratic equations independently by resolving into two quadratic factors. In 1903 he attacked solving quintic equation and failed."

FOUNDATION STONE OF FAME.

Frozen out from his studies by the pinch of poverty Ramanujan applied for a small job in the Madras Port Trust's Accounts Department. On the recommendation of a few gentlemen he secured a post of an accounts clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem. Up to the time, no doubt, his exceptional capacity in Mathematics had been discovered but not his genius. But, eight months later Mr. C. L. T. Griffith, then Professor of Engineering in the Madras Engineering College, wrote to Sir Francis Spring as follows:—

"You have in your office as an accountant on Rs. 25, a young man named S. Ramanujan, who is a most remarkable mathematician. He may be a very poor accountant, but I hope you will see that he is kept happily employed until something can be done to make use of his extraordinary gifts. I am writing to one of the leading mathematical professors at Home about him and sending copies of some of Ramanujan's papers and result. Our Mathematics Professor here says that, very few people could follow or criticise the work. It is, of course, far beyond my scope, but I happen to know who is at work in the same line at Home, and I hope to get instructions as to what this fellow ought to do. If there is any real genius in him, he will have to be provided with money for books and with leisure, but until I hear from Home, I don't feel sure that it is worth while spending much time or money on him."

This constituted the foundation stone of the prodigy's fame. Dr. Bourne, who was then Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was next apprised of the existence of the jewel. But, as the gentleman was unversed in the 'jugglery of symbols', he could not tell whether the boy had stuff of a great mathematician or not. But he was impressed with the boy's work and felt he had brains.

Meanwhile Prof. Hill, of the University College, London, who had been sent Ramanujan's paper, wrote back recommending the use of Bromwich's Theory of Infinite Series published by Macmillan.

By that time, Mr. Mallet, who was then at the India Office was approached in England to prevail upon Ramanujan to go over to Cambridge. Mr. Mallet in turn wrote to Mr. Arthur Davies, then Secretary to the Students' Advisory Board, who communicated with the Madras University.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

The matter soon came before the Madras University Senate, who offered Ramanujan a Rs. 75 scholarship to aid him in continuing his studies. This was accepted on the 12th April, 1913, whereupon the Port Trust gave him two years' leave, with the option of returning on the cessation of the scholarship.

Next the matter was brought to the Governor's notice. Sir Francis Spring, on the 5th February 1914, wrote as follows to the private secretary of Lord Pentland:—

"If I understand right his Excellency has the Educational portfolio. So I am anxious to interest him in a matter which I presume will come before him within the next few days—a matter which under the circumstances is, I believe, very urgent. It relates to affairs of a clerk of my office named S. Ramanujan.

"I now come to the point where his Excellency may perhaps be able to interfere with advantage. Last evening I learnt from Mr. Littlehailes and others that the University Syndicate had decided, subject to sanction of Government, to set aside a sum of Rs. 10,000 in order to secure Ramanujan's visit to England for a couple of years. Messrs. Littlehailes and Nevile begged me to intercede with his Excellency with a view to the speed confirmation of this action of the University Syndicate. But I wish to make it quite clear that I write under no mandate from the Syndicate but merely as a private individual interested in my own employee, Ramanujan, as well as in Mathematics.

"Mr. Arthur Davies will doubtless arrange for the voyage to England and that Ramanujan's orthodoxy may be maintained unimpaired. Mr. Nevile assures me that he will meet him on his arrival in London and conduct him personally to Cambridge, and that when there he will interest himself personally in his welfare generally and in all matters of Brahman orthodoxy, so that he may return to India without any loss of the esteem of his caste men.

"I myself am very far from being a Mathematician enough to express adequately what has been said to me by several who are fully qualified to express an opinion on the subject of the potential value to science of the new line of thought in which Ramanujan's investigations? I am assured, however, by those who ought to know what I am talking about, that they may conceivably be epoch-making and as such well worthy of financial support at the hands of the Madras University."

Needless to say he was soon after sent to England where he surprised the scientists by his discoveries, and was soon created F.R.S. Having fallen seriously ill, he returned back to India in March last year.

Had he not been cut off so prematurely from his glorious career by a swift death, there is no doubt, he would have made many more wonderful contributions. But, alas! it was not so destined.

REACHING MARS.

ROCKET EXPLORATION SCHEME.

The "Times", of London, has learnt from New York that American scientists have made an endeavour to catch a message from Mars through wireless from Omaha.

We are further told that Friday evening, last, was chosen for the experiment because Mars was then closer to the earth than it will be for several years to come.

Reuter's correspondent gives no description of the experiments, but simply quotes Doctor Milliner, that with the first wave length extending from 15 to 18 thousand metres, everything going on in the world was heard. "A wave length of 300,000 was then tried beyond the sound of anything taking place on the earth, but the deathliest silence ensued."

The Americans are not only endeavouring to catch a message from Mars, but they have a scheme in hand even to reach Mars. They propose to shoot a rocket to the planet—at least try to do so—and "create a huge flash for observation."

Some time back Captain Claude R. Collins, formerly of the New York City Air Force, offered to be fired in a rocket to the planet, provided, among other things, that an empty rocket was first made to land there. But, as the scheme would involve a very heavy expense, it is said, the experiment has been shelved.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MOON.

Anyway, something practical has already been done in the direction of communicating with the heavenly bodies. Thus more than one-half of the amount necessary to build and equip one or more rockets to be shot to the moon, has already been subscribed, and the manufacture of the tubes which are to compose the structure of the rocket, is under way. It is said that nine tons of explosives will be employed to speed the rocket, and a little over 16 lbs. of flash power to give off the flash on contact with the moon. "The distance of the moon of 240,000 miles should", says Dr. Ballou, "allow the rocket four or five days to make the journey. If a man went along he probably would have to remain there, since it is doubtful if a rocket could be constructed which would automatically return, although the inventor thinks it would. However, Mr. W. H. Pickering, the noted Harvard astronomer, has found some atmosphere, some water and evidences of lower animal life on the moon, so that a man landing there might manage to live his natural life out, but he would find it mighty lonesome."

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB (2) BEAT ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS(0

The fourth game in the first round of the above tournament that between the National Sporting Club and the 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, proved a very desultory affair, the National Sporting team winning by two goals to nil. The military team took to unnecessary hard hitting and long passes whilst their niffler opponents were conspicuous for their short passing which proved too much for the military eleven, who, however, showed any amount of dash. The better understanding of the local team, however, proved effective and their victory by two goals to nil was very deserved.

The operations began with the Nationals attacking, but the visitors' defence refused to be beaten and play reered round to the other territory. The attack was temporary as the better understanding of the National forwards resulted in a couple of determined rushes, but Sgt. Lindsay in the Highlanders' goal averted calamity by timely rushes and kicks. But the National forward continued, to attack and a melee in front of the Highlanders' goal resulted in the National Sporting scoring their first goal through Mistry. No further score was recorded till the half-time was called.

The Highlanders attacked vigorously after end had been changed, but failed to get through inspite of well sustained pressure. As the game wove on, the National Sporting boys returned to attack and scored their second goal through R. Umrigar. Some desperate efforts by the Highlanders proved unproductive and the game ended in a victory for the National Sporting boys as stated.

The teams were.—

National Sporting Club.—Nallaseth: Pavri and Bhaba; Postakia, Pavri and Umrigar; Cooper, Warden R. Umrigar; Mistry and Khojtia.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Sgt. Lindsay; Lieutenant Carmichael and Sgt. Piper; Rosch; Corporal Counter and Lce.-Corporal Sampson; Captain Robertson; R. Q. M. S. MacQuin; C. Q. M. S. Brown; Lieut. Davidson and Corpl. Brown.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. S. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Karachi Rangers.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

HOW IRELAND WON CHAMPIONSHIP.

By beating England by 3 goals to 2 at Leinster Cricket ground, Rathmines (Dublin). Ireland have won the "triple crown" in hockey for the second time, their previous successes being in 1904, when they beat England by 3—2, Scotland by 8—1 and Wales by 4—2. Of the twenty-one matches between England and Ireland England have won 16, lost 2 and drawn 3.

During the long hiatus occasioned through the war, hockey in the British Isles has, more than any other game been a sufferer. Football and cricket have more or less been continued but hockey was practically idle. As a consequence the old players, the players who were prominent half a dozen years ago, have been called into requisition this year. There is S. H. Shovelled, the finest forward who ever handled a hockey stick at the age of 38 years playing for England and he scored the two goals for England against Ireland, Ireland had a team of players most of whom were new to International honours while the Englishmen were full of experience. It was the hard hitting and driving game which gave Ireland the victory over England but England showed much better form in hockey. In all the matches England has scored 73 goals to 24 and in 1912, England won by 10 goals to 1; in 1909 by 8 goals to love and in 1897 by 8 goals to 3.

The following are the 1920 International Hockey results:—

England beat Wales 8—1.
England beat Scotland 3—1.
Scotland beat Wales 2—1.
Ireland beat Wales 9—1.
Ireland beat Scotland 9—0.
Ireland beat England 3—2.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P	W	L	D	for	agst	pts
Ireland	3	3	0	0	21	3	6
England	3	2	1	0	18	5	4
Scotland	3	1	2	0	3	18	2
Wales	3	0	3	0	3	19	0

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

In the Beighton Hockey tournament, four matches were down for decision to-day. But owing to a dust storm which visited Calcutta shortly after 6 p.m., one of these, Aligarh vs. Rangers was stopped by the umpires ten minutes before time, the score then being one all. Aligarh who had arrived only this morning could not produce the form expected of them. Nevertheless their combination and stickwork were much admired. The teams were much admired. The teams well matched were well-matched. The first half proved barren of score. Rangers opened scoring though Halpin and Torab equalised. Lucknow easily beat Dhanibaid by three goals to nil. Lucknow, though not as strong as last year, pressed Dhanbaid from start to finish. Jamalpur beat Hornets of Kharagpur, by three goals to nil. Jamalpur played a pretty passing game and outclassed their opponents. E. I. R. Apprentices vs. Mymensingh produced a contested game, the former winning by three goals to one.

RUSSIANS PLAY "MADAME BUTTERFLY."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE FULL.

There is a fickle public in Bombay. We had occasion to draw attention to the smallness of the house on Sunday night at the Royal Opera House, when the Ceylon laid story of "The Pearl Fishers" was produced, and to the smaller house which received "The Demon." Only the lack of popularity of these operas can account for the small attendances. Other operas have drawn very big houses indeed, and on Monday night, when "Madame Butterfly" was given by the Russian Grand Opera Company, the Royal Opera House was full almost to suffocation. We have never seen so many of the boxes occupied. Perhaps it was no wonder, for the very reason that the story of "Madame Butterfly" is an easily understood one. There is a "possibility" touch about the story and more or less, present-day possibility at that. There was a real Japanese lady who married an American, but Japanese customs are different from the customs of other countries. The American who married little Cho Cho San did not take the marriage seriously, but married another woman, the second wife being an American lady. The American, who is in the United States Navy, leaves his Japanese wife and returns to Nagasaki with his new wife, and then there is the tragedy of Madame Butterfly's death by her own hand.

There is something fascinating about "Madame Butterfly." To our knowledge, and which has been gained in different parts of the world, "Madame Butterfly" has failed seldom to attract. There is musicianly writing by Puccini, with a soupcon of music which borders on the popular side. There is tunefulness and that appeals to more people than unmelodious music. In "Madame Butterfly", the American "Star-Spangled Banner" is introduced two or three times, just a part of the American air, in orchestral descriptive music, as for instance when the American Man-of-war arrives in the harbour. There are other melodies, some with Japanese characteristics.

On the whole, the Russian Grand Opera Company succeeded in presenting the opera successfully, but by no stretch of imagination could it be counted amongst the best efforts of the visitors. There was something that was not convincing, and certainly the make-up of several taking part was at fault. There were several Japanese present at the Royal Opera House whose opinion on the point might be interesting. There was a notable exception in the case of Miss Burskaya who played the part of Madame Butterfly's faithful servant. She was daintily made to represent a Japanese, as far as her physical proportions could so represent one. There was much that was something like the Japanese, but not the neatness to make the tout ensemble a great art success.

The singing was not genuinely good all-round. Miss Sassonzova seemed rather stale and the want of freshness in her singing was at times conspicuous and there were times when there was a suggestion of untruness. The character of Madame Butterfly is not one of ease. There are too many moods in which she has to present the character to make it an easy character, and these moods have also to be extended to the singing. Miss Sassonzova's conception of the part was a good one, if on the side of being uneven. Mr. Proebrajensky, one would have thought, would have been alive to the romances associated with his Lieutenant in the American Royal Navy, but he looked more like the man who could not say "boo to a goose." He was much too effeminate in his appearance and really so in his treatment of Pinkerton. Miss Burskaya had not a great deal of singing to do, but there was a beautiful certainty about her work, and a ring in the voice.

We like the character study of Goro, the marriage broker, as played by Mr. Voronoff, an effort quite on a par with his Laertes in "Mignon." Mr. Gorlenko, too as the American Consul might have been a little more animated than he was. The American is nothing if not active and showing some of the characteristic dash, even if an occasion demanded that some of the ostentation should be hidden. Miss Ivanova and Mr. Ardatoff completed the cast. To-night will be produced the Comic Opera by Rossini in two acts. The music is of an attractive character, and the opera contains many humorous situations, and they are quite sufficient to tickle the risible faculties of all visitors to the Royal Opera House to-night.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Opera "Romeo and Juliet" in five acts, by Gounod, and text by Barbier and Carre, will be produced by the Russian Grand Opera Company on Wednesday night at the Royal Opera House.

ACT I.—CHAMBER AT CAPULET'S.
A MASQUERADE.

Romeo and his friends have appeared in the house of their enemy; he sees Juliet and they fall madly in love without knowing each other's identity. Tybalt recognises Romeo and the Capulet attack him, but he is protected by his host.

ACT II.—A PAVILION IN CAPULET'S GARDEN.

Love scene between Romeo and Juliet, interrupted by the servants, who are seeking Romeo's page, but resumed to the end of the act.

ACT III.—LORENZO'S CELL.

Secret marriage of the lovers by Lorenzo, who believes their union will bring about peace between their houses.

CHANGE OF SCENE: A STREET WITH CAPULET'S HOUSE.

Mercutio's combat with Tybalt. Mercutio's death. Romeo avenges his friend, kills Tybalt and is banished by the Prince.

ACT IV.—JULIET'S CHAMBER.

Romeo has come to Juliet to celebrate his bridal night. When he has gone Capulet announces to his daughter that she is to marry the Count of Paris. Juliet receives a potion from Lorenzo which is to give her the semblance of death.

ACT V.—THE FAMILY VAULTS OF THE CAPULETS.

Romeo believes Juliet dead, and takes poison at her bier. Juliet awakens, and when Romeo died in her arms, stabs herself to the heart.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The General Secretaries of the All-India Home Rule League have sent us the following list of office-bearers elected at the last election for publication:—

President—Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Hasan Imam; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Pandit Motilal Nehru; Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri; Hon. Mr. K. V. Ranga Swami Iengar; and Hon. Mr. B. V. Narsinha Iyer.

General Secretaries—Mr. Umar Sobani; Mr. Jawharlal Nehru; and Mr. C. R. a Gopalachary.

Treasurer—Mr. I. R. Tairsee.

DEATH OF SANSKRIT SCHOLAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Mahamahapahdyaya Pundit Satis Chandra Vidyabushan, eminent Sanskrit Scholar and Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, died yesterday. The deceased was a well known educationist, a distinguished archaeologist and held in high esteem in literary circles.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

REMOVAL NOTICE.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 28, 1920.

UNJUST AND UNRIGHTEOUS.

"Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, nor by arrangements of a Peace Conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States". President Wilson's message to Congress.

"We are assembled under very peculiar conditions of world-opinion. I may say without straining the point that we are not representatives of the Governments, but representatives of peoples. It will not suffice to satisfy the Governmental circles everywhere; it is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind. . . Gentlemen, the select classes of mankind are no longer the Governors of mankind. Fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them and you have justified their confidence; not only that, but established peace. Fail to satisfy them and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world." In these words, addressed to the first Peace Conference, President Wilson, with his matchless felicity and force, laid down—not for the first time—the essentials of an enduring peace. Much has happened since then to disillusion "the plain people of the whole world." The "statesmen" of the Peace Conference, who were expected to rise to the height of a new vision of international goodwill, securing justice and liberty for men of every kind and place, have proved themselves to be stupendous failures. They have failed because, whatever their professions, they have not, in their actions repudiated the game of diplomacy and and have that they were expected to secure a People's Peace. This failure of the "Peace makers" is nowhere more grimly reflected than in the decision of the San Remo Conference regarding the Turkish settlement, or rather unsettlement, which we publish elsewhere. The Conference has entrusted Britain with mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, and France with a mandate for Syria; the Turkish sovereignty in Europe will be confined to the area within the Chatalja lines. So far as Smyrna is concerned, it is understood, we are told, that the Turkish suzerainty over it will be indicated by the fact that the population will not be entitled to send delegates to the Greek Parliament but at the end of five years, the local Smyrna Parliament will have the right of voting in favour of union with Greece, and, in this event, the Turkish suzerainty will cease. This means, evidently, that Greece will have during the period a mandate for Smyrna limited only by a nominal acceptance of Turkish suzerainty. There is some difference of opinion among the Big Three as regards the boundaries of Armenia, whose independence is recognised, and President Wilson has been asked to arbitrate in the matter. There is no reference to Hedjaz which apparently is to remain independent under King Hussian.

What does the decision of the San Remo Conference amount to? It amounts to the practical extinction of the Turkish Empire. Not only are the Turks driven "bag and baggage" from Europe—for the area within the Chatalja lines is merely a suburb of Constantinople which itself is as much part of Asia as of Europe—but there is practically little bag and baggage left to them in Asia itself. The decision of the San Remo Conference is unjust and unrighteous, because it ruthlessly violates the principle of self-determination and the sanctity of solemn pledges. Turkey is deprived of Thrace which is apparently to be consigned to the tender mercies of Greek Imperialism. According to the Premier's pledge of January 5, 1918—a pledge which rallied Moslems to renewed efforts on behalf of the Allies—the Allies did not fight "to deprive Turkey of Thrace and the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor, which are predominantly Turkish in race". This pledge was confirmed by him in Parliament not many weeks ago as being a definite and deliberate one. And now it has become "a scrap of paper!" The decision to create an Armenian republic cannot, on principle, be objected to. But the fact cannot be ignored that the majority of the population in the proposed republic are Moslems. Their wishes cannot be ignored, while due protection is sought to be given to the Armenians. Though as regards other portions of "Turkish" Turkey, the Conference does not seem to have come to a definite decision, the handing over of Smyrna to Greek control, though subject to the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, is no less indefensible a violation of the principle of self-determination than the division of spoils which "entrusts" mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine to Britain and a mandate for Syria to France. The Syrian Congress has already declared its independence and Emir Feisul has been crowned King of Syria, including Palestine, the declaration of independence having been signed by Christians and Jews on condition that the Arab Government will be God-fearing and non-sectarian and will respect all religions. Simultaneously with this the independence of Mesopotamia was declared with Emir Abdullah, Feisul's brother, as King. The Arabs have thus determined their destiny. Where then is the need of mandates over them? The reply is not far to seek. The "Peace-makers" are out not to make the world safe for democracy but for economic imperialism, the rival "claims" being adjusted on the basis of secret treaties. We cannot more vividly describe the policy underlying the territorial grab than by recalling the following passage from the "Daily Herald":

"Then he (the Prime Minister) naively explained the reason we want to oust Turkey from Asia Minor. It is not a question of race; it is not a question of Christian; it is not a question of Muslim". (Nor is it, after all, a question of massacres, apparently.) "Here is a bad farmer which is essential to the world. Asia Minor was once a very rich country, a country which was not only rich but enriched other lands". So you see, it is about time we got something out of it—what?"

It is sickening to contemplate that the Great War should end in the triumph of the exponents of annexation, aggrandisement and exploitation. But the "Peace makers" have counted without "the plain people of the world," to whom "self-determination is not a mere phrase" but "an imperative principle of action which statesman will henceforth ignore at their peril." The arrangement of the San Remo Peace Conference will not give us general peace. "It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States." The San Remo Conference has not swept away the foundations of war—"the private choice of small coteries of civil rulers and military staffs," to quote President Wilson, "the aggression of Great Powers upon small, the power of small bodies of men to work their will and use mankind as pawns in a game." They have strengthened these foundations and formulated a Peace Treaty that will end Peace. Will Greek, French and British bayonets enforce "the civilising process" of mandates over Smyrna, Syria and Mesopotamia? May we, in this connection earnestly request the Government of India to see that Moslem soldiers at least are not asked to undertake the task? And what of the religious obligations of Islam which have been completely ignored and the most cherished sentiments of Indian Moslems who stand betrayed by Britain who conquered Turkey with the help of Indian men and money? The decision of the San Remo Conference will cause consternation among Moslems all the world over. We confess to our inability to describe the agony that must be theirs now. Their religion is now in peril and it would be presumption on our part to point to the path of their duty as defined by religious law. We can only say this. The decision of the San Remo Conference, unjust and unrighteous as it is, cannot be the last word. It will not certainly be acceptable to high-minded men in all countries who will not have anything but an equitable peace. Not only does it outrage the religious obligations of Moslems; it is humiliating to the East and a challenge to all men in all countries who went to war with Germany in defence of the idea that aggressive economic Imperialism must be destroyed for ever. It will soon have to be revised. To that end Moslems have to exert their ceaseless and vigorous constitutional efforts. And in this task they will not lack support from all thinking men who realize that the Big Three, far from having lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere, have added to it by their decision which, if not revised soon in consonance alike with the principle of self-determination and the obligations of Islam, will endanger the peace and tranquility of the East.

A SOFT WORD.

We are informed by the Evening Thunderer of Bombay that it is contrary to its usual practice to take notice of our existence. It is a wise practice, because our contemporary has been seasoned in the knowledge that a spar is not, for it, a healthful entertainment, especially as first-aid arrangements are, thanks to the cost of petrol, still unsatisfactory. It will, of course, remember that we invariably leave it unmolested, except, once in a way, as space permits, to show up the origin of a paragraph or two. That, however, is among the minor provocations of our existence. Now the "Advocate" is amused—a rare thing in its sombre career, and so, worthy of congratulation. What is the cause of this mirth? It is that the word "exile" is used with reference to Mr. Horniman who is now in his own country through the kind offices of Government. Count Fosco used to shy at the word murder, preferring to describe the process as "assisting in the dissolution of Nature" To suit the humour of the "Advocate", may we say that Mr. Horniman has been, with much benevolence, repatriated? We are told that it was kindly undertaken for "good and sufficient reasons" which remain. If good and sufficient reasons there are, why not disclose them and give the man the opportunity of answering them before a court of law? That, of course, is rather inconvenient, and the British way of trying a man before punishment—a way in which we were asked to glory in our school-days as a model of honourable dealing—is thrown aside on grounds of "expediency". The enemies of law and order responsible for "out-breaks in the Punjab and elsewhere", the agents of oppression, and the applaudets of massacre, have, we may point out, nothing to do with the issue. Like a gratified uncle, the "Advocate" pats Sir George Lloyd on the back as having done a splendid thing and as being a friend of India. Who denied him that title? As to the question whether Mr. Horniman served India without fear and at grave personal risk, the "Advocate" is not very competent to judge. As to the question whether he, utterly insensible to racial conceit, worked for the interests of the people and endeared himself to Indians, it is only Indians who can speak with authority. The condemnation of Anglo-Indians and their satellites, happens to be immaterial. "India" cannot be used in personification without reference to Indians, and they, on the whole, know him as a staunch friend of their interests. Even granting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Horniman was a malicious enemy of Indian freedom and a secret lover of oppression, we may ask un-Prussianised Britishers if it is fairplay to punish a man without stating the charges against him and hearing his defence? We are grateful to all who are friends of India; we shall be more grateful to them if they always apply British principles of fairplay. And Indians, on the whole, remember Mr. Horniman as their friend, because he was a zealous upholder of British principles of rule and fairplay, in this country as much as in his own.

A MARVELLOUS GENIUS.

There will be widespread regret at the death Mr. Ramanujam, who passed away at the age of thirty-two. The late Mr. Ramanujam was a genius of the first order, but it was only six years ago that he was discovered and given the formal training necessary to prepare him for original research in mathematics. Not that he failed to contribute several original theses in mathematics, in his life time, but regret at his death will be felt most deeply because he was not spared to give his best through a fair period of work, in a study for which he had magnificent endowments. Very few of us revel in the theory of numbers and the synthesis of abstract symbols, but we can all admire the work of men who have high gifts of nature and the industry to excel. Most of us, perhaps, are repelled by the mental feats of men who ruin our original conceptions of numbers and figures. There is a stage of study at which parallel lines are treated as ultimately converging and child-notions are scrapped in the pursuit of research. The recent sensation of Einstein staggered the imagination of simple men who believed that straight lines were really straight. At a period when fundamental conceptions are being thrown in the melting pot, the loss of a prodigy of the type of Mr. Ramanujam, whose limitations were few, should be lamented as an irretrievable loss to the cause of knowledge. Mr. Ramanujam, we believe, failed twice in his First Arts examination, because he could not satisfy the learned pundits of the Madras University that he had that modicum of proficiency necessary for their appreciation in the study of mathematics! Driven to the wall, he had to grind as a clerk till some of his original solutions arrested the attention of Professor Hardy of Cambridge; whereupon the professors of Madras in a mood of penitent and fussy reparation got him a University scholarship to prosecute studies in Britain. It was done; but after winning his laurels in Cambridge and after being elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society, he returned to India, a physical wreck, last year. Now he has passed away. We have known of prodigies in India who could multiply two numbers of seven digits with the instant facility with which we could calculate that two and two make four. Mr. Ramanujam was a prodigy, but his *flair* for high research distinguished him from the astounding class of freak-prodigies, whose minds suffer, not of course from natural defects, but through lack of scientific shaping. After a brilliant career of six years he has passed away and it is impossible even to guess the measure of knowledge the world has lost through his premature death. His was the order of genius to which the explanation of "infinite capacity for work" had absolutely no application; perhaps such types do not stand the strain of years. India looked on him with pride and the world is the poorer for his loss.

Notes of the Day.

A Wrong To Be Righted.

That the wound which the Paris Peace Conference wantonly inflicted on China by the Shantung sentiment would fester and prove a fruitful source of trouble in the Far East, has been amply demonstrated by subsequent events. Though for the last two or three months we have not heard much about the state of feeling in China over the question, careful observers on the spot have witnessed no diminution in the anti-Japanese agitation among Chinese of all classes. The boycott movement, while it is shorn at present of its more violent features, is stated to be still in full swing wherever there is any Japanese element to be countered. Soon after the Treaty was signed, some of the Japanese statesmen, in deference mainly to American sentiments, gave an official assurance that Shantung would shortly be returned to China and the latter was told "to begin the negotiations." The assurance deceived nobody at the time, least of all the Chinese. The latter refused to sign the Treaty, which included the dishonourable provisions of the Shantung deal. But the protest has been of no avail and the wrong done to China remains unrepaired to the present day. The Japanese, it is obvious, have no intention at all of returning Shantung. Their occupation of the province is stated to be as complete as that of Korea and it is as fully overrun with Japanese adventurers as the latter. In the Shantung settlement every one of the high principles enunciated by President Wilson and accepted by his colleagues in Paris, has been violated. The Japanese, by refusing to cede peacefully the province to its rightful owner, are endangering peace in the Chinese Empire and in the Far East. The latest recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling is a fresh warning to them and to the world at large that the Shantung wrong must be righted without further delay.

What a Pity!

Thus the "Englishman":—

Mr. Montagu is very firm in little things. He is determined to leave the fate of Mr. Horniman entirely in the hands of the Governor of Bombay. It is a pity he has not left a few more important things to the men on the spot.

On the day when this larger instalment of goodwill comes, the "men-on-the-spot" may have a grand procession and a suspension of closing hours! Only the "Englishman" forgets that even India is now moving in quite another direction, and the "fate" of individuals is likely to become safer as the people advance towards Responsible Government. What, then, is the use of blaming Mr. Montagu as being infirm? He is a very firm man when he likes.

House-Hunting in London.

If knowledge that one's sufferings are common to some others also helps in any way to blunt the edge of one's own grievances, the harassed tenants of Bombay may take some consolation from the fact that even in such large cities as London and New York the plight of tenants is not a whit less pitiable than their own. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" tells some strange stories of the struggle-for-life methods of present-day Londoners. He says a man who had a house to sell—just an ordinary middle clase house—put an advertisement in a morning paper and mentioned in it that there were some fixtures of which he would supply a schedule to prospective purchasers. Over a hundred of these replied by letter or wire next day, and two accepted the unstipulated and unknown terms for the fixtures. This is not all. "Determined house-hunters are said to be paying undertakers to keep them advised in the hope of getting first news of an unexpected close of a tenancy, while others simply follow up the death announcements in the papers with the same hope." Bombay tenants have not come to this stage yet, but who knows what may not happen in the course of the next few years in this dreadful city!

New York's Rent War.

In New York the war between the landlords and the tenants is being carried on in truly Yankee style. It appears that in Albany, the capital of New York State, the Legislature being thoroughly scared over Bolshevism, introduced certain bills to restrain the landlords, whereupon, we are told, 500 of these worthies met at a local restaurant and indulged in language which was an incentive to revolution. The chairman was howled down as a traitor when he suggested that profits be limited to 20 per cent. What followed the meeting is described as follows:—

They engaged a special train to carry the entire 500 along the Hudson to Albany, and were astounded when three times their number of tenants also invaded the Grand Central. The Empire Express was duplicated and raced itself—the opposing bands rushing breathless into the State House, where for hours pandemonium reigned supreme. The landlords thought that they had the politicians in their hands as usual, but they suddenly discovered that voters were more numerous than either landlords or legislators, and that the voters include women.

Epithets used were "thieves," "robbers," "grafters," "liars," "highway-men," "Shylocks" and "profiteers." When increased wages were mentioned a voice delivered the following oration:

Vat's de vages? You got an eye on them, haven't you? You're trying to get 'em all, aren't you? I know a man who got 400 dollars more this year, and the landlord got 325 of 'em. Dat's vere de vages vent.

If spite of all this bluster, the Legislature proposes to treat an increased rental over 25 per cent. in a year as oppressive. Moreover, on notice of eviction a tenant may claim nine months' delay of proceedings, paying his rent into court. The landlord is made liable to a fine of 1,000 dollars or a year in prison or both in case he denies normal and natural service like water, heat and so on.

Bhai Parmanand.

The ungracious way in which the terms of the Royal Amnesty have been interpreted by the authorities in India, is a matter of public knowledge as well as deep disappointment. There are several political prisoners who are rotting in the jails, with or without a conviction recorded against them, who ought to have benefited by the amnesty. In our own Presidency we have the instance of the Savarkar brothers who should have been set at liberty in any case. There are several young men in Bengal, interned, without trial, on one excuse or other, who, also, should have been restored to their freedom. In the Punjab, perhaps the most glaring case is that of Bhai Parmanand, a distinguished Arya Samajist and M.A. of the Punjab University, who is undergoing a sentence of transportation for life for a purely political crime. It will be recalled that Bhai Parmanand's offence was nothing more serious than the writing of a "history of India", in which the authorities scented sedition and which they conceived formed part of a revolutionary conspiracy. Bhai Parmanand vehemently denied the latter charge. But even granting that the document was of a seditious character, the fact that it was still in manuscript form ought to have weighed with the authorities. And seeing that Bhai Parmanand was guilty of no actual "waging of the war" against the King or of no murderous attack on any servant of the Crown or any such heinous offence, surely he was a fit person to receive the benefit of the general amnesty? But he has not yet been released. It is reported, with what truth it is difficult to say, that a conditional pardon has been offered to him. We do not know the nature of the guarantees asked, but we hope no impossible or dishonourable conditions will be imposed on him. In strict justice, he should be offered a free pardon like all other political prisoners, otherwise the application of the Royal Amnesty will be both ungracious and meaningless.

TURKEY DISMEMBERED!

ANGLO-FRENCH VIEWS TRIUMPHANT.

TREATY TO BE RIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. April 27.

Sanremo.—The Supreme Council has finally approved the terms of the Joint Anglo-French declaration and the tent will be published this evening. According to an authoritative French source Sgr. Nitti declared himself opposed to military measures. but Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand demonstrated to him the necessity for such measures Counts Huysmans and Matsui agreed with the Anglo-French view point, which triumphed. The document will contain a passage stating that the Allies have resolved to take all measures, even a fresh occupation of part of German territory if necessary, to assure the execution of the treaty. The representatives of the Allies have agreed to meet the German Chancellor at Spa.

GERMANY TO SURRENDER AIR-CRAFT.

TREATY CLAUSES TO BE ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m. April 27.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Supreme Council was considering the question of Germany's execution of the terms of the peace treaty, in regard to the surrender or destruction of aircraft material. Government intended to have the treaty carried out.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RECEIVES FRENCH JOURNALISTS.

NEED FOR ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 3 p.m., April 27.

San Remo.—Mr. Lloyd George returning from the Conference received French journalists to whom he emphasised that the settlement left no question of principle outstanding. He declared hat he had never discouraged the employment of military means for enforcing the treaty, but the Germans should not be prevented from restoring order. Laying stress on the necessity for Anglo-French unity Mr. Lloyd George maintained, that there had been no disagreements, although there had been difficulties. He urged them not to magnify insects into rhinoceroes. The British and French must make allowances for Difference in their Temperaments. He hoped that, in any future difficulties, they would talk matters over together and not fire at long range.

NO REVISION OF PEACE TREATY.

SGR. NITTY ON ECONOMIC RECONSTITUTION OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 27.

SAN REMO.—Signor Nitti receiving the Journalists said that since the war was over it was absolutely necessary, if Europe was to be saved, to place Germany and Russia in a position to reconstitute themseleves. Italy was most anxious to resume commercial relations with them. The Allies must convince Russia that they had no ill-feeling, but Russia must guarantee not to interfere with their internal affairs. When relations had been resumed the workers would be able to see that the Bolshevist conditions in no way resembled Eldorado.

Signor Nitti added that it was useless to discuss revision of the peace treaty because Germany was responsible for the war, but the treaty must be honestly applied. The Allies should enable Germany to work, for her collapse would mean the collapse of the whole of Europe. What we had defeafed was German Imperialism and Germany must disarm.

ADRIATIC QUESTION.

LEFT TO ITALO-SERBIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 27.

San Remo.—Trumbitch, Serbian representative, telegraphed from Paris to Signor Nitti to-day to present a joint Italo-Serbian request to the Supreme Council to leave the settlement of the Adriatic question in their hands, pending the formation of a new cabinet in Belgrade, as the negotiations have reached a favourable stage. Signor Nitti and Mr. Lloyd George conferred on the matter and Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the suggestion.

GOVT'S. IRISH POLICY

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY,

LORD FRENCH NOT TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. April 27.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Governments Irish policy continued to be to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens. (Cheers.) All steps necessary for that would be taken. The suggestion that Lord French had been invited to resign was unfounded.

CASE OF IRISH INTERNEES.

WHY THERE HAS BEEN NO TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. April 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m April 27.

Mr. Shortt stated that out of 179 interned Irish prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs, 174 were refusing food. The policy of giving special amel-toriative conditions to such men had always been followed in England. No demand for improvement of conditions had been made. These men had not been tried and it was not proposed to try them, because witness' fear of being murdered prevented truthful evidence from being given in Ireland, even on the most atrocious crimes. They were interned under the order of the Irish Government, and were told they were arrested on suspicion and if they chose they could bring their cases before a judicial tribunal.

SOLDIERS vs. CIVILIANS

COLLISION AT LIMERICK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 26.

A collision occurred between soldiers and civilians in Limerick last night, stones being thrown and some soldiers injured. A picket with armoured car appeared, and the military were drawn off.

OUTRAGE AT MILL STREET.

BY IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 26.

Two hundred members of the Irish Republican Army arrived at Mill Street early yesterday morning in motor-cars and on bicycles, and took up positions after cutting telegraph-wires. They then seized and bound six people and removed them in motor-cars to an unknown destination. It is stated that the prisoners are suspected of being implicated in the hold-up of bank officials, last November, when eighteen thousand sterling was taken, and the Republicans will keep the men until they disclose the hiding place of the money.

RAID ON CLONROCHE POLICE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 26.

A determined attack was made on Clonroche police barracks, Wexford, early this morning. Three hundred men kept up an incessant fire with rifles and revolvers, but a sergeant and five constables successfully defended the building and the raiders decamped after two hours' fighting.

CHINESE STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICATION OF SECRET TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

SHANGHAI, 23.—Owing to Government's not replying to the ultimatum from the National Students Federation threatening to strike unless the Government ceased directly negotiating with Japan as regards Shantung and published all secret treaties twenty thousand students struck on April 14th. Collision between the students and troops yesterday led to a strike of five thousand workers in the arsenal. The Government has ordered the movement to be suppressed, sternly if necessary.

MESPOT AND PALESTINE MANDATES

ENTRUSTED TO BRITAIN.

SYRIA GOES TO FRANCE.

EUROPEAN-TURKEY CONFINED TO CHATALJA LINES.

LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 27.

San Remo.—The Conference has entrusted Britain with mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, and France with a mandate for Syria. The Conference is communicating with President Wilson regarding the boundaries of Armenia, requesting him to arbitrate owing to the difference of opinion in the Conference which is expected to close to-morrow.

It is understood that the Turkish suzerainty over Smyrna will be indicated by the fact that the population will not be entitled to send delegates to the Greek Parliament, but, at the end of five years, local Smyrna Parliament will have the right of voting in favour of union with Greece, and in such an event, the Turkish suzerainty will cease. The Turkish sovereignty in Europe will be confined to the area within Chatalja lines.

CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

TO BE UNDER TWO ALLIED COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 22.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., April 27.

San Remo.—It is understood that the Conference has decided to establish two Commissions for the control of the Straits, one military and the other administrative. The latter will be charged with the regulations for the use of the Straits, dues details of navigation, etc. The Military Commission will control the Allied force which guards the Straits, to ensure free passage in peace and war. The clause of the Treaty will declare that the passage of the Straits shall be free. The military forces will be placed on Gallipoli and on the opposite side of the Dardanelles.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION

TEWFIK PASHA TO BE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 24.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., April 27.

Constantinople.—The Peace Delegation will be presided over by Tewfik Pasha. It will include Rechid Bey, Djemil Pasha, Fahedoine Bey and General Mahmoud Muktar. The Delegation will leave for Paris on May 1st.

ALBANIAN GOVT. OVERTHROWN.

ESSAD PASHA OCCUPIES TIRANA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

ATHENS.—A telegram from Florina says that the supporters of the famous Albanian Chief, Essad Pasha, have occupied Tirana and overthrown the Albanian Government, the members of which have dispersed. It is believed that Essad Pasha is now advancing on Durazzo.

PLIGHT OF THE ASSYRO-CHALDEANS

DESIRE FOR COMMON RACE UNION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 3 p.m., April 27.

Ablahad, the Head of the Assyro-Chaldean Delegation in London, stated to Reuter's representative that there were approximately 40,000 Assyrians in Bakura and 100,000 in the Caucasus. The total Assyro-Chaldean population before war was about 1,760,000. The total casualties were 250,000, largely due to massacres. Families had been completely wiped out and the majority were homeless. The people sincerely desired common race union under the mandate of Great Britain with a common country, namely northern Mesopotamia, westward of Lake Ourmia including the towns of Revendous, Mosul, Zacho, Mardin and Diarbekhr.

BOLSHEVISTS AND AFGHANISTAN

POSSIBILITIES OF FRICTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 3 p.m., April 27.

A "Times" message from Teheran dated 23rd April says, that a well-informed traveller to Teheran from Tiflis and Baku, states that it is generally expected that the Bolshevists will easily come to terms with the Tartar Republic and Georgia. The Bolshevists are doubling the Orenburg-Tashkent railway track and intend prolonging the line from Kush to Afghanistan.

Other reports announce the withdrawal of the Bolshevist troops from Krasnovoksk to Turkestan, where General Kurpatkin's army is reported to number 150,000. This is probably exaggerated. It appears that the Afghans and the Bolshevists are watching one another.

The position of the Afghans at Mery has been regulated into a Consulate-General with a large armed guard. The Bolshevists are believed to be willing to restore to Afghanistan, the Zulfkar Pass on the river Murghas, at Pendjeh. The Bolshevists have notified Persia, that the Soviet does not recognise the Tsarist claims in Persia. Persia is not paying interest on the Russian loan.

NEW P & O LINER NARKUNDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., April 27.

The P. and O. Liner Narkunda, sister ship to Naldera, began her maiden voyage from Tilbury to Bombay on the 24th instant. They are the first ships of the fleet of six new vessels, which will accommodate 426 first saloon passengers and 248 second saloon passengers. Lord and Lady Bryce are on the board the Narkunda.

GENERAL DUFF'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 27.

Mr. B. G. Duff son of late General Beauchamp Duff in a letter to "The Times" regrets that Sir George Arthur in his "Life of Kitchener" praises Lord Kitchener whole-heartedly and only casually mentions his father once in connection with the Indian Army reorganisation, which as "The Times" recently stated, was carried out by his father.

TEZPUR TRAIN ACCIDENT.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TEZPUR, April 26.

A Committee consisting of Mr. W. Burinson, president, Mr. A. Duchi and Babu Suresh Chandra Sen held an enquiry regarding the serious accident which took place at Rangappa facing points on the 21st March when the Tezpur train crossing the point met with an accident with the result that two passenger carriages capsized and three passengers were killed and five severely wounded. The Committee held that the accident occurred owing to the nose of the left hand switch rail not being tightly pressed against the stock rail, though they believed the point to have been pinned and locked and the pointsman was in attendance, it was possible that the speed of the engine at the time was greater than the dead slow speed laid down by railway rules. The senior Government Inspector of Railways having agreed with the finding, the Committee held that all open switches should have a clearance of not less than 3 inches on the 2.6 in. gauge.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

TOUR TO LAST SIX MONTHS

PERSONNEL OF THE STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 26.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., April 27.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Prince of Wales will visit India in the battleship. Malaya and not in the Renown. The King is selecting a special staff to accompany him., including Lord Cromer, Colonel Clive Wigram and Sir James Dunlop Smith. The Prince will leave for India in the middle of November and the tour will last six months.

AT AUCKLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

AUCKLAND.—There were stirring scenes of welcome when the Prince of Wales landed here. There were thirthy thousand cheering spectators at the cricket ground on Monday, including the Premier and members of the Cabinet. The Prince will proceed to the south on the 27th in a train entirely manufactured in New Zealand He will meet the Maoris at Rotorua.

LANCASHIRE LABOUR TROUBLE.

COTTON OPERATIVES BECIDE FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

The ballot of the Lancashire Cotton Operatives has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of strike to enforce the wages demand.

COTTON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT.

PROBABLE RECOURSE TO ARBITRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

It is understood that the Ministry of Labour is endeavouring to effect Arbitration in the cotton dispute, with an independent chairman empowered to make a binding award.

MR. MACNAMARA MEETS COTTON OPERATIVES.

JOINT CONFERENCE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., April 27.

The leading representatives of operative spinners and cardroom workers met Mr. Macnamara at the Ministry of Labour to-day. It is understood that their object was to discuss the possiblities of a joint conference of employers and operatives, later in the week. It is believed, that the men took up a strong attitude in consequence of the result of the strike ballot.

NO FURTHER CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 26.

The Conference between the representatives of cotton operatives and the Labour Ministry was held this afternoon, after which the representatives of the operatives returned to Manchester. One delegate of the operatives stated that no further conference had been arranged.

DISPUTE OVER SALE OF RACE HORSE.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR COMMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

In the High Court to-day, the Horse Agency Company unsuccessfully calimed £250 sterling, as commission on the sale of the racehorse Dandellion, by Admiral Headworth Meux to J. C. Galstaun

UNIFORM FREIGHTS IN U. S.

COMPETITION ELIMINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. April 27.

A New York telegram says that after a two days' conference, the Shipping Board and the foreign steamship companies have agreed to establish uniform freights from all American ports and eliminate competition. Representatives of American British and Japanese companies will meet on May 3rd to determine rates from America to the Far East.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT.

PUBLICATION EXPECTED IN MAY

ACTION ON IT UNDER DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 27.

The Publication of the Report of the Hunter Committee is expected in May. It is understood that the question of action on it is being discussed between the Imperial Government and the Indian Government.

RISE IN VALUE OF RUPEE.

HOW IT AFFECTS EMPIRE FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 25.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m. April 27.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question asked by Mr. Cockerill with regard to East African currency, Col. Amery said, he regretted the absence of a single permanent basis of exchange within the Empire, which would immensely help inter-Imperial trade. He had investigated the question and hoped it would be possible to secure such a growth of interest on it throughout the Empire, as would finally lead to practical results. He pointed out that the incoherence of the exchange has had most serious results. For example the rise in the Indian rupee had affected not only East Africa but the other colonies. In colonies like the Straits Settlements, which were on the sterling basis it had enormously increased cost of living. He mentioned that the cost of the Imperial grant in aid to Somaliland had increased by 880,000 sterling owing to the rise in the Indian rupee.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m. April 27.

In the message issued last night please read:—According to the "Daily Express," the Allies are demanding a lump sum as reparation from Germany of fifty thousand million marks, instead of 50 million marks as sent.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

SITUATION SAVED BY BANKERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 27.

"The Times" says that official advices from Tokio indicate that the bankers have skilfully handled the financial crisis which had long been anticipated as the inevitable aftermath of extensive speculation. No banks or firms have actually failed. One discount house has tided over the crisis. The rice, cotton and silk markets have reopened.

INCREASED FREIGHTS AND SHIP-OWNERS.

INQUIRY SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m. April 27.

Mr. Lunn suggested, that in view of the recent increase in freights, an inquiry should be held into the profits of shipowners, and asked whether there was any justification for increase in freights at present.

Mr. Horne promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the Central Committee.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 26.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m. April 27.

Replying to Commander Wedgwood and Mr. Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government would introduce the anti-Dumping Bill this session.

Mr. Bonar Law also stated that Government had not proposed any amendments to the Peace Treaty to the Allies.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

ON O. R. R.

50 KILLED : 57 WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

A communiqué says:—The Railway Board regret to report that at about 2-30 a.m., on the 26th instant, a serious collision occurred near Mewa Nawada station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, near Moradabad between No. 3 up Allahabad-Dehra-Dun Express and a goods train. Three bogie carriages caught fire. It is feared that the loss of life has been serious and it is reported that fifty passengers have been killed and fifty injured. Heads of departments of the Railway have proceeded to the scene of the accident in order to hold an enquiry into the circumstances of the accident.

PARTICULARS.

Particulars of the accident to the 3 Up Dehra-Dun Express show that she ran into the rear of a goods train standing outside Mewa Newada station, four stations beyond Moradabad at 2-30 a.m. on Monday morning. The passenger engine was badly damaged, one brake and four third class bogies smashed up and burnt. Casualties are estimated at about 107 viz 50 killed and about 57 injured. They include one brakesman killed and one fireman injured. The driver escaped.

A preliminary inquiry took place yesterday and further inquiry will be held today.

Through running will be resumed to-day.

LATER.

The Railway Board has received further scanty details of the accident on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway at Moradabad which shows that 150 were killed and 57 were injured. It is believed all are Indians. The injured are in the hospitals. Trains are being diverted *via* Hapur and Moradabad and through running may be resumed to-morrow.

A CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

The following account of the collision on the O. and R. Railway has been telegraphed by a correspondent:—

MORADABAD, April 27.

One of the worst cases of railway collision has occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the early hours of Monday morning, when the Allahabad-Dehra Dun Express which left Moradabad at about 1 a.m. collided with a goods-train between Kanth and Mewa Nawada with the result that, according to the reports which have reached Moradabad, about 500 persons were killed and over 100 seriously wounded. The goods train was standing at the distant-signal, facing Mewa Newada station, when the express train ran into the brakevan of the former. The first three bogie carriages of the express were completely smashed and due to the bursting of the gas tank, the carriages caught fire. All the carriages were overcrowded with passengers. Besides other passengers, the train contained three Hindu marriage parties and fifty Gurkha soldiers. Of the marriage parties only three and of the Gurkha sepoys four are reported to have escaped death, all the rest having been either killed or burnt to death. The first bogie carriage consisted of third-class compartments and the second bogie of the intermediate class comparements. There were quite a number of women and children among the passengers. Of these only a few of women and children have come out alive. Sixty-two wounded were brought in to Moradabad in a relief train. Two of these died immediately after reaching hospital. Most of the wounded men have been accommodated in district hospital, where, in addition to the Government Surgeons of the Hospital, several private medical practitioners have been attending to them. Lady passengers have been accommodated in the Women's hospital and are being very well looked after by Dr. Miss Johnston, while Major Cook, Dr. Mukerjee, Mrs. Richey and other hospital hands were unsparing in their attention to the unfortunate victims of the collision.

SEVA SAMITI'S HELP.

The exact state of affairs at the scene of accident is not yet known, and the railway authorities are reticent. Of the wounded passengers, who were in a condition to talk, there are several who complained bitterly of callous and inhuman treatment by the police. One passenger said that a police constable who was entrusted with about Rs. 100 by a wounded person could not be traced, and belongings of many are said to be missing. The local Seva Samiti, headed by Pandit Shankerdutt and Maulvi Abdussalam and Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, were present throughout at the railway station rendering help, and it was mainly due to their efforts that the wounded persons were immediately removed to the hospital and their injuries attended to. The railway medical arrangements were not adequate. An eye-witness, who has been only slightly wounded and was in a position to render assistance to several wounded, gives a heart-rending account of the sufferings of those that were killed or burnt to death or wounded. Unwounded Indian passengers did their best to render what assistance they could. Many had to go without any medical aid for ten or twelve hours until their admission to hospital at Moradabad hospital. A Seva Samiti party has gone to Mewa Newada for making arrangements for cremation and burial of the dead.

The down Punjab mail could not go beyond Mewa Newada, on Monday morning, but passengers were transported to a relief train. Private relief work has been organized by workers in Moradabad and Mr. Banky-behari Varma has been placed in charge of it. Every possible convenience is being provided to the wounded, and telegrams have been despatched to the relations of the wounded in cases where the latter were able to communicate their addresses.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DYER.

FURTHER HEARING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Bahan, a mistry, in the service of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of extorting information, again came on for hearing, yesterday.

Mr. Finan, Prosecuting Inspector, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

MORNING AFTER ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The proceedings commenced with the continuation of the examination-in-chief of the complainant, in the course of which he stated that after he was assaulted he was made to sit in the clerks' room. The next morning a sepoy came to him to enquire if he wanted to answer the call of nature. He was then asked to sit near the staircase. Two or three policemen took a search of his person. He had with him then Rs. 106-12-0. They asked him whence he had stolen that money. He answered that it was his money. He had received his pay the day previous, and there was some money belonging to his office, given to him to pay the men working under him. He gets Rs. 90 a month. But the salary is paid by three instalments. On the suggestion of one of the sepoys the money was returned to him. Then he was placed before Superintendent Sykes who asked him why he was brought before him. The complainant told him because he was charged with receiving stolen property. Abdul Haque, the overseer and some two or three more men were there at the time. He was then released on bail. But he was told by a sepoy to come to the police-station again about 6 p.m. Then when he tried to walk out he felt pain on his left side and felt as if a rib of his had broken. He felt a little bit of noise, too, in the side. He told Abdul Haque that he was unable to walk and the latter then put him in a victoria and was taking him to a doctor when they met Bhuleshwar Narayen Soni, a clerk in their office, near Thakurdwar. On seeing Soni, Abdul Haque got down from the gharry and Soni and Anwar Khan, another overseer, took him to the doctor who examined him and talked to Anwar Khan and Soni and the latter then took him to the J. J. Hospital. There also the doctor examined him and said that a rib was broken. The doctor said he would treat him (complainant), and asked him if he would like to be detained in the hospital. The complainant refused and he was then administered some physic. He then went home. Anwar Khan took his statement and forwarded it to his superior officers. The complainant did not sign on the statement, nor did he put his thumb print on it.

In the evening Mr. Sykes and the accused had been to his hut, and they took down his statement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho the complainant said he did not give any trouble to the police. He did not see the accused before that occasion. He did not object to his hut being searched, but he insisted upon that being done in the presence of his overseer. The search was made when the Sub-inspector and overseer Abdul Haque came, all the workmen collected in front of his hut when the police came. He did state to Mr. Sykes that his hut had been searched in the presence of his overseer and after the Sub-Inspector had come. He arrived at the police-station at 8 or 9 p.m. He saw the accused an hour after he had been brought to the police-station. That was the first time that he saw the accused. The accused was seated inside the room. He was seated on a chair. There was a table near him (accused). Inside the room, there was a fat, Hindu Sub-Inspector, too. This Sub-Inspector who was in white clothes, was standing near the accused. When he was brought to the police-station he was made to sit near the staircase facing the room. And so, he could see everybody who came in and went out of the room. He did not see the accused enter the room.

THE WRETCHED BUGS!

At this stage, Mr. Finan brought to his Worship's notice that he was very badly troubled by bugs which he said abounded in the court chairs which were moreover in dilapidated condition and that it made work impossible. Mr. Godinho added to the above remarks of Mr. Finan that acoustic properties of the Court were also equally bad. The Magistrate said sometime ago he referred the matter to the authorities and that he would see that the furniture were in a cleaner condition and he passed orders to that effect.

Continuing the complainant, stated, in reply to Mr. Godinho's cross-examination, that he talked to the accused for about fifteen or twenty minutes. The sepoys were standing near him. There were ten or twelve sepoys and they all took him before the accused. After the interview was over, the accused asked the sepoys to take the complainant away and the sepoys took him near the staircase. The complainant did not know what happened to the accused after he was seated near the staircase. Two hours later, he was again put before the accused. He did not see Mr. Sykes or Mr. Marshall at the police station that night. He was taken by five or six sepoys before the accused, the second time. None of the Sub-Inspectors said anything to the accused, in his presence.

"NO PROVOCATION."

He gave no provocation to the accused and no cause to get angry. When the accused was questioning him all the people were about the room. The accused came in a temper, asked him if he had received the property, and, on his replying in the negative, he (accused) said he would show him the *kanun* (law). Accused then gave him a blow on the left side. The accused also asked him as to where he came from. He was asked if he was a resident of Hyderabad. The complainant did not tell any one that he was an inhabitant of Hyderabad. He could not say how the accused came to know that. Complainant remembered that the accused used the word "*Kanun*." When the accused got up, the stick was on the table he had noticed it. It was a cane with a knob on one end. The accused came quite close to him and hit him with the knob. He felt pains and dizzy after he was hit. The police did not allow him to cry. He could not ascertain at the time that his rib was broken but he felt great pains and he placed his hand on the side and sat down. The accused caught his beard with the left hand and slapped him by the right hand on the forehead.

To the Court the accused said his beards were as long at that time as they were now. The accused first hit him on the rib and then held his beards and slapped on the forehead.

COMPLAINANT'S CONFUSION.

At this stage the complainant seemed to get confused. When Mr. Godinho asked him if it so then the statement which he had made on the previous hearing of the case that the accused first held his beards and then hit him on the rib, was not true, he remained silent for a while. After a pause he said the accused pulled his beards inside the room and struck him outside. The accused did not drag him out by the beards. He fell out with the blow.

Then again the complainant corrected himself and said that the accused held his beards when he (accused) used the words "Kanun" and Mussalman.

Continuing he said since the 12th instant he was attending to his work. When the sepoy raised him up he was hit twice outside the room. When the accused slapped him he held the stick by the left hand with which he (accused) caught his beards. The knob of the stick was in his (accused's) left palm and the other end was under in his armpit. At this Mr. Godinho said that it was unfeasible to hold a stick like that. Thereupon a stick was given to the complainant who showed how it was held by the accused, and the Magistrate then remarked that it was not impossible.

Further hearing was postponed till this afternoon.

MR. GANDHI AND HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ELECTED PRESIDENT

PROGRAMME AND METHOD OF WORK.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi who has accepted the office of the President of the All-India Home Rule League, has addressed the following letter to the members of the League.

It is a distinct departure from the even tenour of my life for me to belong to an organisation that is purely and frankly political. But, after careful deliberation and consultation with friends, I have joined the All-India Home Rule League and accepted the office of its President. Some friends whom I consulted told me that I should not join any political organisation and that if I did, I would lose the position of splendid isolation I enjoy at present. I confess that this caution had considerable weight with me. At the same time I felt that if I was accepted by the League as I was I should be wrong in not identifying myself with an organisation that I could utilize for the advancement of causes in which I had specialised and the methods, which experience has shown me, are attended with quicker and better results than those that are usually adopted. Before joining the League I endeavoured to ascertain the opinion of those who were outside the Presidency and with whom I had not the privilege to come in such close contact as with co-workers in the Bombay Presidency. The causes referred to by me are Swadeshi, Hindu-Moslem Unity with special reference to Khilafat, the acceptance of Hindustani as the lingua franca and a linguistic redistribution of the provinces. I would engage the League, if I can carry the members with me, in these activities so that they occupy the largest part of the nation's time and attention.

NO PARTY ORGANIZATION.

I freely confess that reforms take a secondary place in any scheme of national reorganisation. For I feel that the activities chosen by me if they could but absorb national energy would bring about all the reforms that the most ardent Extremist can ever desire, and so far as the desirability of getting full Self-Government at the earliest possible moment is concerned I yield to no one in my desire to hasten our progress and it is because I feel that the progress towards Self-Government can be best accelerated by developing the activities I have mentioned that I keep them in the forefront of the national programme. I shall not treat the All-India Home Rule League as a party organisation in any sense of the term. I belong to no party and I wish to belong to none hereafter. I am aware that the constitution of the League requires it to help the Congress but I do not consider the Congress as a party organisation even as the British Parliament, though it contains all parties and has one party or other dominating it from time to time, is not a party organisation. I shall venture to hope that all parties will cherish the Congress as a national organisation providing a platform for all parties to appeal to the nation with a view to moulding its policy and I would endeavour so to mould the policy of the League as to make the Congress retain its non-party national character.

THE METHODS.

This brings me to my methods. I believe that it is possible to introduce uncompromising truth and honesty in the political life of the country, whilst I would not expect the League to follow me in my civil disobedience methods. I would strain every nerve to make truth and non-violence accepted in all our national activities. Then we shall cease to fear or distrust Government and their measures. I do not wish, however, to develop the theme any further, but I would rather let time solve the many questions that must arise from the bold statement I have here made. My purpose just now is not to demonstrate the propriety of my action or the truth of the policy herein adumberated but to take the members of the League into my confidence and to invite their criticism of the programme herein set forth and any suggestion they may wish to make for the advancement and the welfare of the League.

MR. AZAD'S BROCHURE.

FURTHER EDITION IN PRESS.

Sir,—The sale of Mr. Azad's brochure of Mr. Horniman's life has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and two editions in English and Gujarati have completely sold out. A further supply is in press, and will be soon ready.

To meet the incessant demand for copies in Maharati and Urdu the work of bringing them out in these lenguages is engaging attention and I hope to get them ready by Saturday.

I am sorry the public has to wait, and am sure they will forgive me. Need I say that I am gratified at the success, and how much I am obliged to them?

Encouraged by the support I am remitting Mr. Horniman £200 and am sure the subscribers will be pleased to know this. Thanking them cordially,—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

April 27.

REMARKABLE SALE.

The sale of Mr. Azad's brochure, yesterday, was a great success. For a single copy, Mr. Hussainbhai Heptoola Nooroodin paid Rs. 100, while a "Sympathiser" gave Rs. 25. Copies being again exhausted, more are produced in the press. As a result of great demand, copies are being printed in Marathi and Urdu, so that volunteers will soon be able to give them in four languages. Volunteers are doing splendid work. The door-to-door sale is fixed for Saturday and Sunday.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-FRENCH DECLARATION.

"CANNOT PERMIT INFRACTIONS OF TREATY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 28.

San Remo.—The text of the Anglo-French declaration is as follows:—

"The Allies have examined the letter of Goepport of April 20, presenting a request from the German Minister of War to the effect that the German Government desires to maintain an army of 200,000 instead of 100,000 provided by the Treaty of Versailles, declaring that this is necessary for the maintenance of order. The Allies wish to state at once that the proposal of this nature cannot even be examined so long as Germany fails in the most important obligations of the Treaty and does not proceed with disarmament, upon which depends the peace of the world. Germany is not living up to her engagements, either in the destruction of war material or the reduction of her effectives or the provision of coal or with regard to the reparations or the cost of the Army of Occupation. She has given neither satisfaction nor apologies for the assaults to which, on several occasions, members of the Allied missions have been subjected. She has taken no steps as provided under the protocol of the Treaty towards ascertaining her liabilities under the head of reparation or towards making proposals for fixing the total amount she should pay. Urgent as is the settlement of this nature in the interest of all concerned, she does not appear even to be considering how she is to meet her obligations as and when they mature. The Allies do not ignore the difficulties with which the German Government is faced and they do not intend to insist upon too literal an interpretation of the Treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they cannot permit these infractions of the Treaty of Versailles. That Treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of the relations between Germany and the Allies and that they are determined to take all measures even to the extent, if necessary, of occupation of further German territory which will have the effect of ensuring the execution of the Treaty. They declare on the other hand that it is not their intention to annex any portion of the German territory.

"At the same time, the Allies consider that the questions raised by the infractions of the Treaty of Peace and by the measures necessary to ensure its execution will more easily be solved by an exchange of views between the heads of Governments than by exchange of notes. They have, therefore, decided to invite the heads of the German Government to confer directly with the heads of the Allied Governments and ask that, when they meet, the German Government will present them with precise explanations and proposals on all matters mentioned above. If satisfactory settlement is reached on these points, the Allied Governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any question affecting internal order and economic well-being of Germany, but Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for the execution of the Treaty is as solid as it was for war and that the only method of taking her place again in the world is loyally to execute the engagements to which she has subscribed."

IRISH OUTRAGES.

A MURDER PER DAY!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 28.

In the Commons to-day, Lord Robert Cecil drew attention to the State of Ireland. He said the position was more serious than at any time during the last hundred years. Sixteen murders had been committed in the last three weeks and they now averaged one per day. There was absolute collapse of the system of civilisation guaranteeing lives of citizens. He criticised the withdrawal of the police from the country districts and attributed to that the subsequent lawlessness. There was, he said, no coordination between the soldiers and police. If convictions were at present unobtainable, law should be altered with a view to securing fairness to all parties. If necessary, prisoners should be brought to England for trial. Soldiers should be used to protect the police. Unless Government proved their capacity to govern, we would drift through anarchy and humiliation to the Irish Republic.

DEALING JUSTLY!

Mr. Bonar Law, regretting the inopportuneness of the present debate, pointed out that every weapon of law in Ireland had been forced as far as possible. Trials in England would be useless, unless evidence could be secured from Ireland. Such trials would be regarded by the Irishmen as worse than court-martial. As regards arrest without trial, he said that the system of terrorism was widespread and it was impossible to get evidence although in many cases the offenders were known. In such circumstances he defied any one to say that such persons should be allowed continued liberty to further conspiracies against their fellow-countrymen. As regards hunter-strikers, Government were prepared to do anything to prevent their becoming martyrs so long as they were unable to carry on the offences, under suspicion of which they were arrested. He paid the highest tribute to Lord French, who had the Government's full confidence. The condition of Ireland was deplorable and utterly lamentable. It was the first essential that the conditions should not be allowed to continue. It was one of the tragedies in the history of the world that such a state of affairs should have arisen between Ireland and this country. Government was determined to use their utmost power to restore decent conditions. He believed that despite the greatest difficulties, Government would succeed. He expressed the opinion that success was already beginning. He declared that Government were going to try to convince reasonable Irishmen and the world that they were dealing justly with Ireland. If Government failed after reasonable time (it must be remembered it took a long time during the previous period of unrest) after giving proof that they had done everything to restore order, then Government ought not to continue to exist. He added that Government refused no powers asked for by the Irish Executive.

MUSSOOREE CONFERENCE.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

AFGHANS VIOLATING TREATY?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 26.

A press communique says: The conversations at Mussoore between the British and Afghan delegates have been temporarily suspended to permit of the Principals consulting with their respective Governments. Mr. Dobbs is now in Simla.

ATTACK ON LAMBURE VILLAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

A Press Communique states:—On the 23rd April, a force of armed Afghans and tribesmen including some regulars, estimated at 300 strong attacked and captured the village of Lambore on the Kunar river, four miles within the Chitral boundary which was garrisoned by a small party of Chitral scouts. This force was followed up by further detachments of Afghan regulars and irregulars who occupied Darashot on the right bank of the Hills, three miles south of Damnar Nisar Kunar river and put out the outposts on the (8 miles s.w. of Mirkhani on the Malakhand Chitral Road). The forces of Afghan regulars had, meanwhile, been concentrated at Sirkot and Arnawi on the border; but the majority of these have since been withdrawn to their usual positions. There are some indications that the above events are the outcome of an old family friend of a relation of the Mehtar of Chitral, who has been living Afghanistan for some years past. But the fact that Afghan regulars participated shows that the raiders were acting with the concurrence of the local Afghan authorities. There can be no doubt about the boundary in this neighbourhood, as it was settled by a formal agreement and mapped and signed by the British and Afghan representatives in 1895 and the present Amir accepted the formal boundaries between India and Afghanistan in the Peace Treaty signed at Rawalpindi last year. The above incident, combined with the recent abduction of certain Pathans who are British subjects by Afghans near Chuman in Baluchistan and the fact that a picquet of Afghan irregulars is still in a position within our border on the Peiwar Ridge, have made it necessary to suspend the discussions at Mussoore pending a satisfactory explanation.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Alexander Robertson Murray has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will give a garden party at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday, 15th May at 5 p.m.

PASSAGE QUESTION AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Leslie Scott drew attention to the numbers of civil servants and other servants of State in India who were unable to secure homeward passages. Mr. Montagu, replying, referred to his answer of March 29. He stated that owing to considerable increase of the military entitled passengers since then the number of berths above those provided by ordinary liners available for the military non-entitled and civilian passengers was now 2,900. At the request of the Government of India he had asked the Ministry of Shipping whether it would be possible to provide further 500 berths, which the Government of India was of opinion would meet the needs of all remaining civilian and non-entitled military passengers urgently requiring passages before the monsoon, but he understood that this was impossible.

INDIAN ARMY COMMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 28.

Replying to Captain Bowyer, Mr. Montagu stated that there was no lack of qualified candidates for permanent commissions in the Indian Army. He pointed out that the pay of the Indian Army officers had been very substantially increased and improvements of other conditions of service were under consideration. He hoped to make an announcement shortly on the subject.

A Rangoon message says:—Steel Brothers and Company show profits of £1,154,479 as against £4,61,764 in 1918 and have declared a final dividend of 97½ per cent making a total of 40 per cent for the year. The balance carried forward is over £700,000.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

No city I have visited is entirely free from the pest we call a "road-hog." and here in Bombay everyone has occasionally seen a motor car (often containing as many as 8, 10, or even a dozen brilliantly attired pleasure-seekers) flying along the Queen's Road at a speed well calculated to invite mishap. But, admitting the existence of a few of these people who in pursuing their own pleasure are careless of the mere safety of others, I am bound to say that, taking it "by and large" Bombay is singularly fortunate in its freedom from the curse of reckless drivers, and any one who has walked much in the streets of Paris, New York or even Calcutta, will probably endorse this. Here in Bombay we pedestrians may be said to use the roads just as freely as the footpaths, and some of us really show no more discretion or forethought than so many hens, in the way we use them. Yet our serious street accidents are remarkably few; and that fact is unquestionably a tribute to the care and considerateness of Bombay drivers.

But there is a limit to the capacity as to the patience and good will, of the most careful of drivers, and I sometimes think we are given to trying both a good deal too high. It is not only reckless, dangerous, and silly to dismount from, or emerge from behind trams and other vehicles without troubling to look up and down the road first, but it is also cruelly inconsiderate to the nerves of conscientious drivers. Pedestrians have their duties and responsibilities, just as much as drivers have; a fact which I venture to think ought to be pointed out in clear terms by magistrates and coroners, as has long since been done in Europe. The pedestrian has no earthly right to assume, as too many do in Bombay, that the duty of sharp outlook, care and precaution is confined to drivers. We all use the roads, subjects to well-defined regulations, at our own risk. Drivers of vehicles may not mount the footpaths, and when pedestrians choose to walk the roads it is "up to" them to keep a sharp look out and avoid interference with wheeled traffic. The practice of using the middle of the road as a strolling place, of day-dreaming there, of meandering along hand in hand with a companion or two, as though in the jungle, or crossing a lonely field, is grossly unfair to others, beside being dangerous for one's self. And such practices tend to provoke ill-temper, as well as accidents, and inconsiderate driving, as well as accidents, and inconsiderate driving, as well as much unnecessary horn-blowing and expenditure of swear words. The authorities ought to make this clear, in the same way that they, quite properly, are scrupulous and peremptory in enforcing the duties of drivers.

What Bolshevism means.

I have been much interested by the little book on Bolshevism which Sir Edmund Candler has written. Sir Edmund writes from first hand personal experience in Russia, and the middle East; and he writes with a really admirable measure of detachment nd freedom from prejudice. This is just what we want in a book of the kind; information. The reader can supply the verdict. What we want from a writer of authority and experience, like Sir Edmund Candler, is knowledge and information clearly and temperately set forth in simple language. And that is precisely what I have found in "Bolshevism: The Dream and the Fact", as just published by the Oxford University Press. One welcomes such a book, (it costs only Annas 15) because in these days when we all have many more serious problems to face than our forebears had, every intelligent man needs to learn as much as he can of the facts regarding movements and conditions which affect nations. News travels fast, we are most of us busy,—here in Bombay, at all events—and there is a great temptation for the average man to shirk real investigation of the big questions of the day, accepting in place of it ready-made labels, and machine-made views. This is bad, because it leads to intellectual sterility and the bandying of mere catch-phrases, without thought, and without the exercise of real judgment; conditions totally unworthy of free peoples, and suitable only for serfs or savages. There can be no healthy public opinion, and no vision worth talking about, without independent thinking and personal investigation; and we have it on high authority that where there is no vision the people perish metaphorically and intellectually, if not physically.

Cigar makers please note.

One hopes the Indian cigar makers will bestir themselves to reap the fullest possible benefit from that item in the British Government's new Budget which particularly affects them. There is to be an additional 50 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all cigars imported into Britain with a rebate of one-third on cigars from India and the Dominions. This is a form of Imperial Preference of which the exporters here should make good use. Taxation by weight has up till now told against the Indian product in England, but the new method will give the Indian exporter a very real advantage over all cigar-makers outside the Empire; and if he be wise he will utilise this substantial advantage to enlarge very materially the circle of buyers of Indian cheroots in Britain. It is a big market, and has never been properly exploited. Pipe tobacco and cigarettes are both very expensive, and many new customers could now be found for good, sound, reasonably priced Indian cigars, which, instead of being associated only with one or two retail firms in London, for example, should be made to figure prominently now in the multiple shops the Salmon and Gluckstein, Bakers, and the like throughout the Kingdom. The cigar-buying class is bigger than ever, and India should reap the benefit.

Roughs not wanted.

In the lower strata of most communities may be round groups of lawless ne er-do-wells who are ready to make use of any form of public excitement or agitation as a cloak or excuse for misconduct. It is particularly desirable in a matter such as the Khilafat question, in which people of different religious beliefs, castes and races are making combined efforts, that progress should not be hampered by any such unwelcome features as this. The leaders have very clearly expressed their hopes and wishes in this connexion and it behoves every section of the community to use every effort to ensure respect for these. Here and there a few cases have occurred in which a few rowdy fellows who probably have but the foggiest notion of what the word "Khilafat" means, have made themselves objectionable to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and claimed to be working in the Khilafat cause. That is nonsense, and pernicious nonsense, to boot. The Sultan of Turkey is certainly not to be helped by means of any form of stret rowdiness in India, and any misguided journeymen who think, or pretend to think otherwise, must have their minds disabused of this illusi lest they harm the cause they claim to serve.

The Pilgrimage in 1920.

A Mohammedan friend informs me that the Bombay Government has been in no wise behind the Imperial Government and the Government of India, in the matter of endeavouring to facilitate in every way the path of the pilgrim to the Holy Places of Islam. As the result of a request for details, I am informed that when, last year, the Government of India asked the Bombay Government to make arrangements for the Haj they desired that special attention should be paid to need for as cheap rates as possible. With reference to this point Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., reported that owing to restrictions against free export of grains they proposed to raise their deck passage return fares from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 but the Government of India as *aquid pro quo* offered a subsidy up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs for loss on cargo provided that the Company agreed to reduce their return fares. Government authorised the Company to fix the rates at Rs. 125 for return tickets and Rs. 80 for single tickets, in the case of Indians, and agreed to pay Rs. 50 for each return ticket sold by them to a pilgrim entitled to the concession rate and Rs. 30 for each single ticket so sold, on the understanding that the Company allowed Government a rebate of Rs. 25,000 for every 1,000 tons of food stuff shipped by them to Jeddah and Rs. 80 respectively in the case of pilgrims belonging to India and adjacent Muslim countries and Rs. 200 and Rs. 125 for others. The Company published an advertisement in the papers notifying the passage rate, deck return at Rs. 125 and Rs. 80 (single) in the case of pilgrims belonging to India and adjacent Muslim countries and Rs. 200 and Rs. 125 for others. Later, the Government of India issued a notice to pilgrims dated 4th June 1919 in which it was stated that though the "fares of sea journeys throughout the world are now very high, Government have arranged that the price for a return ticket to and from the Hedjaz shall be only Rs. 125 which is no higher than pre-war rates."

This year the question of charges is under consideration. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and the Persian Steam Navigation Company were asked in February last what steamers they proposed to run this year to carry pilgrims from Bombay and Karachi and what fares they proposed to charge per pilgrim. In reply the former Company submitted the names of 10 steamers and the latter of 3 steamers which would be available for the Pilgrim trade during the next season. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., also intimated that they proposed to have a regular service from Bomay and Karachi as in former years. In the meantime the Government of India said that they anticipated a considerable influx of pilgrims during this year and enquired what shipping arrangements this Government proposed to make and whether any shortage of vessels during the ensuing Haj season was anticipated. In a further communication as regards passage rates that Government wanted to know (a) the present freights and (b) Probability of cargoes from Bombay and Karachi to Jeddah. On the 9th instant the rates were furnished, and Government informed that the Merchants consulted intimated that the probability of cargoes depends upon the extent to which Government control is removed. The first pilgrim vessel belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., with 255 pilgrims sailed on the 1st instant and another was to have sailed immediately, the charge for deck passage being Rs. 125. The matter rests at this stage at present, and is awaiting the issue of definite and authoritative orders from the Government of India.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu is back again in England and says that her tour in Scandinavia was extremely pleasant. Epidemics prevented her from fulfilling her plans to visit Denmark and Holland. In Norway and Sweden she found her audiences profoundly interested in what she had to say. She lectured under the auspices of various social and political associations, and spoke chiefly on the Civic and Social Ideals of India. The Women of India, The Ideals of Student Life, The Special Message of India. One lecture was arranged on behalf of the "Save the Children Fund," where her title was, "The Child as the World-Saviour." The net result of these lectures was. Mrs. Naidu thinks, a quickened interest in India and her aspirations and demands. The really significant thing to her was that all classes of society were interested. Some of the private functions were of particular interest because they gave her an opportunity of coming into contact with the real life of the people. Every one showed her great hospitality, from Royalty to the Socialist leaders, from Archbishops to tramcar drivers, from Conservative Barons to Bolshevik poets. A. Mrs. Naidu says: "What more does one want?"—"Britain and India."

TURKISH TANGLE

AS AN INDIAN PUBLICIST SEES IT

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.

Discussing the very thorny problem of the future of Constantinople and Thrace, Mr. St. Nihal Singh maintains that in so far as the arbiters of Turkey yield to Eastern sentiment—without betraying the subject nationalities concerned—they will make for world-peace and world unity.

So many interests—religious, racial, national, Imperial, international, and financial—are involved in the Turkish settlement that one is not surprised either at the keenness with which many nations—Eastern and Western—are watching every development, or at the difficulties which confront the Allied statesmen who are seeking to disentangle the knots in the gnarled skein.

The age of the crusades is past, but not the crusading spirit: and millions of devout Christians in Europe and America are longing for the deliverance from the clutch of the Turk of places holy in the Christian estimation. Americans are, perhaps, more eager than any others, for Americans, in recent years, have lavished their money upon building magnificent educational, medical and other institutions in Turkey and sending men and women to conduct them.

This Christian zeal has, however, to reckon with the intensity of the Moslem feeling for the places sacred to Islam, and for the custodian of those places—the Caliph of Islam. According to our Moslem friends, the Caliph must have independent sway, assured by adequate force of arms over lands containing their holy places—lands to which they give collectively the name of *Jazirat-ul-Arab*, or the Island of Arabia, comprising practically the whole of the Asiatic portion of Turkey, while they insist upon regarding Constantinople as the capital of Islam. The Moslems tell us point-blank that on matters pertaining to their faith they cannot compromise.

While the religionists prefer their claims and counter-claims, the subject nationalities of Turkey are crying out for self-determination, and the Moslems of Arabia and Syria have formally separated themselves from the quondam Moslem Empire. And the world that holds itself aloof from religious propaganda of all kinds is sucked into the controversy through financial interest, national or Imperial association, or humanitarian leanings. The financiers—especially financiers of Jewish extraction domiciled in one Continental country or another—wish for a Turkish settlement that will not in any manner endanger their holdings.

People in India and other lands with a large Moslem population regard the question as a national issue, on the princip' that any misfortune to the Moslems is a misfortune to their fellow-countrymen. To all Easterns the fate of Turkey in Europe is naturally a question of special interest. As the largest Moslem power in the world and particularly as the overlord in India, where Hindu-Moslem unity has produced a national solidarity undreamt of even a few years ago, Britain has a responsibility for the determination of Turkey's fate greater than that of any other nation.

Doubtless upon the Ottoman settlement will depend, in no small degree, the future peace of the world, and, therefore, any decision arrived at must be a decision that will commend itself to posterity. An element has recently entered into the Turkish controversy that was not there before. The League of Nations, with all its defects and shortcomings, is in actual being—the nucleus of a future world-state: and it has been suggested that Constantinople be made the capital of that League. Since that city is cosmopolitan in character, and since it constitutes the bridge between the East and the West, the suggestion has appealed to many persons. It is, however, to be remembered that if such an eventuality were to occur, Constantinople might become to the East—especially to the Moslem East—a living symbol of Eastern—especially Moslem—expropriation. No real friend of the League of Nations could possibly wish thus to prejudice that world-movement in the eyes of the Orient.

Then there is the pledge made early in 1918 by the British Prime Minister—a pledge that Mr. Lloyd George recently declared was given to the Indian Moslems to accelerate recruiting in India, and, as a matter of fact, a pledge that did succeed in that objective. According to that understanding the Turks were to be permitted to keep their capital—and also the rich land of Thrace. In the debate that took place the other day in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister refused to change the decision arrived at by the Supreme Council to maintain the Sultan at Constantinople. Though pointedly asked if the pledge given about Thrace was also to be honoured, neither he nor Mr. Bonar Law made a definite reply.

Since that debate, however, events have moved with dramatic suddenness. Constantinople is under Allied occupation—occupation ordered because of recent Armenian massacres in Cilicia, because of the Turkish defiance of the conditions imposed by the Armistice.

The other day Mr. Lloyd George told the Indian Moslem—or the Khilafat—deputation that the Turks will not be permitted to keep Thrace. That means that fresh complications have been introduced into the complicated issue.

In my judgment, in the long run, a policy of expediency, temporisation, vacillation will not pay. The settlement must commend itself as just, not only to Western, but also to Eastern peoples. It must be of a nature that will not lend itself to misinterpretation in the Orient—a settlement that posterity may regard as dictated by considerations of nuts and oil. In so far as the arbiters of Turkey yield to Eastern sentiment—without, of course, betraying, in any way, the subject-nationalities of Turkey—they will make for world-peace and world-unity.—The "Graphic."

IN HONOUR OF SIR J. C. BOSE.

The London corresponent of "The Hindoo" in his letter dated April 1st writes:—

The National Indian Association gave a reception at 21 Cromwell Road yesterday afternoon in honour of Sir J. C. and Lady Bose. A representative company assembled including a large number of Indian students, who gave their distinguished countryman a very warm greeting.

After tea a short meeting was held at which Lord Lamington presided and some Indian songs were sung A few complimentary remarks were made by the chairman as to the great contributions which the guest of the afternoon had made to the achievements of science, after which Sir Jagadis addressed the company in a short speech acknowledging the cordiality of their welcome and drawing a few apt lessons from his researches for the general benefit of his fellow-countrymen. The key-words of his address were union, sympathy, co-operation, and active service for their motherland in order that humanity at large might be blessed.

One striking illutration used by the speaker may be recorded. He said that just as the application of his instruments was necessary to quicken the latent energies of an apparently inanimate plant, so the insensitiveness of men and nations sometimes needed a shock from outside in order to awaken them from sloth and lethargy not in passivety, but only by activity, could they hopes as Indians to build up a true national character.

IF I WERE AN EDITOR.

Canon Langbridge, writing on "If I were an Editor," in the "Daily News," says:—

'Hope is a living power; it carries with it something of its own fulfilment." "Every hope we put into the inner heavens helps it to round a dark corner, and shows the promised land a little nearer.

"Why should we always put the world's worst foot foremost? Why should we gather nothing but thistles and nettles and ill-smelling weeds into our posy? Every day hundreds of noble deeds are done. Every day there is a splendid sum of courage, charity, self-denial. Why should getting drunk be so much more famous than keeping sober? Why should the path of bigamy be the way to glory? Why should the steps to print be mostly "fauvpas"? Why should the Devil get not only all the best tunes, but also all the large type?

"If I were let loose upon the day's doings I would have different doings and another day. I would give less space to the spider on the backs of beauty; on fact, I would ignore them altogether unless they were executed with a suitable hot-iron. I would have fewer women of any sort with an unproportional representation of grain. I would not have sport all the world's serious business.

"When I went out to gather the news I would keep among the cowslips as much as I could. I would put the upper ten thousand rather more under. I would not attend to the murderers first; the grinning beauties should come after the hyenas.

"It is what you are looking out for that you are apt to find. Every day there is enough evil to make the heart sick; every day there is enough good to make the heart glad. I would give the good the best beds in my garden. I would turn my face towards the sunrise; and when the darkness was very thick I would say: 'I feel the dawn coming now.'"

LORD HALDANE KISSED.

Lord Haldane met with treatment at the hands of the British University students the other day similar to that recently meted out to Mr. Asquith, About 700 students greeted him at the station when as Chancellor he visited the university.

As he passed down the platform a young woman, presumably a student, leapt forward and imprinted a kiss on his left cheek.

The electric cars were stopped by the removal of the trolley arm, the Royal Mail van was held up, and the demonstrators danced on the roof, and when Lord Haldane had taken his seat in the Vice-Chancellor's motor-car, the students crowded upon it in such numbers that the front wheels collapsed.

The Workmen's Association at Jamshedpur have passed a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the shooting of men during the recent strike at the Tata Iron and Steel Works.

MR. MONTAGU AND MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is amazing how responsible Ministers of the Crown make facile misstatements, when sometimes they are hard put to defend official blunders. This seems to have been the singular misfortune of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. That gentleman during his by no means long period of office has been forced to make more misstatements than appears to have been good for his own reputation as a great Parliamentarian. We shall take only one case—that of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the talented Englishman, who because of his fearless expression of opinion in his paper, the "Bombay Chronicle", was arbitrarily removed from his sick-bed and deported from the country which he had made his home. The order of deportation ostensibly emanated from the Governor of Bombay, who had been in office hardly a few weeks. But it is an open secret that Sir George Lloyd was forced to take that drastic and indefensible step, by higher powers, mainly with a view to save the face of the reactionary ex-pro-counsel of the Punjab. The action was undoubtedly dictated from Simla and has since been kept up at the bidding of the same authorities. Of course, an attempt has been made, and here at least the art of diplomacy has been unrivalled, to invest the whole thing with a local origin and character. Mr. Montagu, inspired in all these matters by the obscurantist members of the Government of India and the India Office, has tried to shift the responsibility on the devoted head of the Governor of Bombay, thereby evading the responsibility which attaches to him by virtue of his high office.

The manner in which Mr. Montagu was heckled in the House of Commons on April 21, shows that members of Parliament have not at all been satisfied by the Indian Secretary's evasions of the two points at issue. These points are whether firstly Mr. Horniman was guilty of any act which justified the arbitrary order, and secondly if he had not committed any such act, why had he not been allowed to return to India. Although a year has elapsed since Mr. Horinman was deported, the responsible authorities, both in India and in England, have failed to take the public into confidence regarding the grounds of their action, what time their hasty and ill-founded allegations have been disproved to the hilt not only by Mr. Horniman himself but by others also—notable among them being the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle." A cable was sent to the Secretary of State last year, pointing out how utterly false was the main ground of justification he propounded to the House of Commons, during the debate on East India Accounts. It does not seem that the cable was either acknowledged or replied to. Since then, however, Mr. Montagu has gone on piling one misstatement after another, and has now saddled the entire responsibility, for better or worse, on Sir George Lloyd. Poor Sir George. I think he deserves to be pitied for the false position in which he has thus been placed. I dare say that in regard to the deportation of Mr. Horniman, Sir George was hardly to blame in the first instance. And now at a critical moment when his conscience must be put to a severe trial, a strict silence is imposed upon his powers of speech by the official etiquette. When some weeks ago the question was raised in the Indian Legislative Council, the spokesman for the Indian Government naively described that "the Governor-General concurring with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay did not think it was compatible with public safety (!) to extend to Mr. Horniman amnesty under the Royal Proclamation. simply takes one's breath away to read that it is not compatible with public safety to extend amnesty to Mr. Horniman. And, pray, wherefore? That we are not told. Has Mr. Horniman committed any acts of nigh treason that you cannot pardon his offence, when you hav released people who were supposed to be some of the most dangerous revolutionaries and conspirators? Mr. Montagu, unable to face Mr. Rendall's question, contented himself by saying that "the question of putting Mr. Horniman on his trial is one within the discretion of the Government of Bombay." That goes one better. Sir John Rees, whom no Indian has ever trusted as being a true advocate of Indian aspirations took advantage of the occasion to improve matters by giving a character to Sir George Lloyd, who, he said, was "by no means an autocratic tyrant" and that "his action met with general approval." And among whom? Not surely among lovers of freedom, who have expressed their strong disapprobation of Sir George's action, not once or twice but any number of times. The only people who have ever expressed any approbation at all were some Anglo-Indian reactionaries, who consumed extra bowls of punch and whisky in their clubs that night in honour of the mighty achievement of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Montagu, further questioned by Col. Wedgewood, sagely observed that "there is no question of finding out what the offence is. Mr. Horniman knows it perfectly well." How far this was illuminating to the poor bewildered M.P.'s it is hardly necessary to speculate. No sane man will ever be hoodwinked by answers of this kind, in which Mr. Montagu has proved himself to be a pastmaster. Whatever may be Mr. Montagu's justification for uttering such bunkum, it is a insult to the intelligence of the House of Commons, and it shows in what scant respect Ministers of the Crown hold Parliament. If Mr. Montagu, either in his profound ignorance of the case or being anxious to screen the Government of India, would not enlighten his enquirers, we here know for certain that the head and front of Mr. Horniman's offence was his uncompromising opposition to the bureaucrats and their methods of governing the country, and at the same time his fearless and disinterested championship of Indians and their aspirations. It would have redounded much to the credit of Mr. Montagu, if in a truly Cromwellian style he had told the House that they had better let alone the matter, since he could not help submitting to the infallible and inscrutable decision of the Government of India. There would have been more grace in such an admission and it would have at least freed him from the stigma of having countenanced an utterly un-British act.—Yours, etc.,

R. VENKATARAM.

INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 5th February last I addressed a letter to the Government of India, informing them in full detail the grievances of British Indians in the East Africa Protectorate, their present situation, etc., etc. in reply to which the Government of India by a letter of the 14th February, informed me that a copy has been "forwarded to Sir Benjtmin Robertson who will visit British East Africa on his return to India from South Africa." On receipt of this information I wrote a further letter to the Government of India stating that Sir Benjamin Robertson would at least take a couple of months to report on the subject and that during which time the fate of British Indians in East Africa would be decided in England between H. E. the Governor of E. A. P., and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. and hence it was requested that they should cause to be appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of Indians in E. Africa, and to suggest remedies for their redresss and also to delay the final decision, as regard the fate of British Indians in that country, till such time when the report on the subject is received by the Government. On the 11th March they sent me a letter in which the Secretary to the Government of India wrote: "I am directed to say that the Government of India are unable to agree to your suggestion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the case of Indians in East Africa."

Thereupon on the 16th March, 1920, I petitioned to his Excellency the Viceroy mentioning him the grievances of Indians in British East Africa, the present position of Indians in that country, brining to His Excellency's notice the fact, as regards (1) the forthcoming discussion relating to the East Africa Indian question, which is to be held in England, between the E. A. P. Governor and the colonial Secretary and (2) Sir Benjamin Robertson's report and in conclusion praying for the Royal Commission and postponement of final settlement to which petition I have received a reply from the Government of India dated the 10th April 1920 as follows—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th March 1920, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of the treatment of Indians in British East Africa, and to say that it has been forwarded to the India Office."

I think the above letter, which is written by the same Secretary who wrote the letter of the 11th March 1920, shows some ray of hope, it may be to shew "every cloud has a silver lining."—Yours, etc

D. B. DESAI.

P. S. Since writing the above, a letter has been received from the Government of India, in answer to my querry regarding Sir Benjamin Robertson as to whether he is going to B. E. A. as a Government Representative or not. The letter reads. "I am directed to say that Sir Benjamin Robertson is proceeding to British East Africa as a representative of the Indian Government, and will make a report to this Government on the position of Indians there. In the absence of the Governor of the Protectorate and pending the conference between him and Lord Milner in London Sir Benjamin's discussions with the authorities in British East Africa will be informal."

D. B. D.

PAY OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A conference of Primary Teachers as held last week at Poona when resolutions were passed to approach Government with a view to increase their pay. is high time for Secondary Teachers to call a like conference and put their case before Government. Many things are expected of them nowadays, but as things are they do not get even living wages to work upon. There are instances in the Educational Department of graduates with years and 15 years' service still getting Rs. 150 and Rs. 80 respectively. The net result is that he Subordinate Educational Service is dissatisfied.

Much is said about increase in the expenditure on education during recent years. But it is a question if all the money provided for in the Budget is ever spent. If is spent it is for the various new posts hat are created but little has been done now to improve the pay and prospects the subordinate staff on whose work the rogress of education depends.

As early as December, 1918, a Government of Bombay Resolution declared that time scale of pay had been sanctioned or the subordinate Educational Service nd provision was made in last year's budet to meet the increase in expenditure will appear from the budget speech of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim. The year is over and till the resolution remains on paper only no effect is given to the scheme. Perps like many schemes of the Department Public Instruction the sanctioned time cale of pay remains a hope of the future. may be fulfilled when Education becomes a transferred subject and comes under popular control.—Yours, etc.,

A SECONDARY TEACHER.

PANDIT RAM BHUJ DUTT IN GODHRA

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA.

Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt Chowdhary arrived here on the 17th inst. from Bombay. He was received at the station by the leaders of the town and the representatives of several institutions.

In the evening he paid a visit to the Municipal Gujarati Schools. At 9 p.m. he addressed a mass meeting of nearly 5,000 persons in the bed of the Meshri on the Punjab troubles and the Hindu—Moslem unity. Mr. Dalsukhbhai, L. Shah, a leading pleader of the town, presided.

At 8-30 a.m. on the 18th instant, the Pandit unveiled a portrait of Lala Lajpatrai in the Stewart Library compound. While returning from the library he paid a visit to the school for the children of the Depressed Classes.

In the evening he addressed a meeting of the Depressed Classes and advised them to abstain from the use of flesh, especially the flesh of dead cows.

At 9 p.m. on the same day the Pandit delivered under the auspices of the Students' Association in the bed of the Meshri, a lecture on "The Duties of Student's" before an audience of nearly 5,000.

The Pandit started for Bombay by the Northern Express that night.

MRS. BESANT AND MR. TILAK.

WANTED—JUDICIAL DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Analysing the long appeal which Mrs. Besant has sent up to the All-India "Congress Committee, it resolves itself into four main issues:—

I. That the Hon. Mr. Patel on his return to India from England uttered on public platforms on certain occasions dated January 17-19,20 statements re Mrs. Besant which were false.

II. That the Hon. Mr. Khaparde supported the above statements made by Mr. Patel and in addition while making speeches uttered other falsehoods against Mrs. Besant and in the course of one of his speeches delivered at Poona spoke of her as the Putana Mawashi a term expressive of monstrocities—

III. That the Lokamanya B. G Tilak on the occasion of a meeting reported in "Bombay Chronicle," dated January 19, 1920, put into the mouth of Mrs. Besant words which she did never utter."

IV. That the three gentlemen abovenamed, the Hon. Mr. Patel, Hon. Mr. Khaparde and the Lokamanya Tilak combined in uttering falsehoods in the matter of Mrs. Besant's work re the Women Suffrage.

Mrs. Besant claims that the honour of the All-India Congress Committee is affected by the serious misrepresentations and definite falsehoods made by one of its secretaries, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and one of its members the Hon. Mr. G. S. Kharparde.

The claim against Lokamanya Tilak is secondary and is made during the course of proving the mendacity of the abovenamed two gentlemen.

(I) The utterances of Mr. Patel complained of by Mrs. Besant amount to this that Mrs. Besant during her stay in England representing the new Home-Rule League of Madras made several atempts to "induce the Labour members to support the Bill as revised. a serious hindrance to the work or the All-India Congress Deputation. The aims and aspirations of the people of India as voiced in the All-India Congress held at Delhi were best known to Mrs. Besant that she had wilfully, deliberately and honestly departed from those aims and aspirations while in India and in so doing she ceased to work for the people of India. The Congress alone represents the people of India and anyone—be he a foreigner or Indian, *who declines to work with the congress is against the Congress* and has not the least right-either political or moral—to pose himself or herself as voicing the opinion of the people of India.

The tea-chat between Mrs. Besant and Colonel Wedgwood does not throw any much light on the question under consideration and the modesty of Mrs. Besant in remaining "content to leave them in his hands" on the ground of his superior knowledge of Parliamentary tactics is to be accepted with great reservation.

II. The claim against Mr. Patel being proved groundless there does not remain much to consider re: the utterances of Mr. Khaparde as he supported the same or nearly much said the same in purport.

One thing remains and that is Mr. Khaparde's calling her "Putana Aunt"

Mr. Tilak in his reply has tried ably to explain the allegorical illustration and shows how very fitting it was under the circumstances. I have, however, to say that the epithet was rather too strong and should not have been used of Mrs. Besant whether the occasion called for it or not looking to her age and her work for liberty during all the past days.

III. Mrs. Besant does not state what words were put into her mouth, by Mr. Tilak on that memorable day 19, January(1920. The claim is so vague that it should not have been made at all if Mrs. Besant was not prepared to quote what Mr. Tilak said. In stead of substantiating her claim clearly, she artfully comes forth with an allegation against Mr. Tilak, saying that he recommends lies in politics, Mr. Tilak has replied to this very clearly and it would convince any right minded man.

I think that on an occasion like the Amritsar Congress, man of Mr. Tilak's high political status and wisom would have made such an absurd statement is beyond the pale of *human* conception. Mrs. Besent in a hurried moment of discussion and passion has either unwillingly misunderstood his statement or deliberately perverted it. If there be the misunderstanding, we hope that the explanation which Mr. Tilak gives will now completely satisfy Mrs. Besant.

IV. Mrs. Besant states that as far back as 1874, she stood up for the Women Suffrage and has also been working steadily for the freedom of Indian women. Let us, here assure her that the Indian Women are indeed grateful to her for her labours in that province,. Her work in England has also been splendid, with a view to impress the All-India Congress Committee with the quality and quantity of her work she has secured two certificates from England. She is a powerful speaker and the question of women-suffrage is after her heart and it is no wonder that she spared no pains to put the case strongly before the English public. But there is no contention, however, about her work. The quarrel is about the statements she made in her interview to Major Ormsby Gore. On such an occasion she ought to have kept aside her *personal opinion*, She was in England to advocate the inclusion of women-suffrage in the Reform Bill as stated by her while in India. She should have stuck to it. The change of opinion may have been a prudent one, but to those who expected her to work for the inclusion of Women Suffrage in the Reform Bill, it must have been a matter of unpleasant surprise and deep regret. If the members of the Deputation have to say anything disapproving this conversion of Mrs. Besant to the official view, they have every justification and it seems from what Mr. Patel has said that he restricts himself to such a criticism only. The members of the Deputation are not bound to applaud her work howsoever great it may have been, it would only be a matter of grace in politics if they were so to do.

Finally, the All-India Congress Committee is no tribunal to hear appeals, take evidence and give decisions If however, Mrs. Besant believes that Messrs. Patel, Khaparde and Tilak have uttered lies and thus lowered her in public estimation, the right course would be to prove it in a Court of Law and get the wsong reversed.—**Yours etc.**

N. N. ATRE.

Bombay April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In answer to Mrs. Besant's specific charges against the Hon. Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Tilak has raised a general question and charges her as actively opposing the work of the Congress deputation and putting obstacles in its way when she was in England. These two issues are distinct.

However as regards the general question raised by Mr. Tilak let us for the sake of clearness bear in mind the real point of difference between Mrs. Besant and the Delhi Congress.

Now all know that Mrs. Besant held by the Bombay Congress. That Congress asserted the fitness of India for immediate self-government and repudiated all assumptions to the contrary. The difference arose only on the question of Provincial autonomy. She considered it unwise to ask for it chiefly on three grounds. Firstly because the Bombay resolution being in the nature of a compromise our honour demanded that we should respect it; secondly because it was more vital to concentrate on the introduction of responsibility in the central government; Thirdly because dyarchy being the foundation on which the proposed bill was based the demand for provincial autonomy would be considered as an attempt not to widen the bill but to alter its foundation itself.

On this point let us look at the amendment actually moved in the House of Commons at the instance of Mr. Patel as we are told. The amendment contained the words Provincial autonomy but omitted "Law, police and order." That means it conformed to the Bombay resolutions. Why was it so? Obviously because the amendment for full autonomy would be ruled out of order as being fundamentally destructive and inconsistent with the principle of the bill.

Mrs. Besant's view has never been that provincial autonomy was not wanted or that it was not desirable. She held that it could not be secured immediately through the bill. **The Congress itself was seeking** to widen the bill; it never asked for an altogether new bill.

Mrs. Besant never said we do not want provincial autonomy. She pressed for the widest enlargement of the bill. She remained silent on the question of provincial autonomy. Now silence is not opposition. She left the Congress people alone but that does not mean she put obstacles in their way.

As regards the wo occasions on which resolutions were sought to be moved Mr. Tilak admits that in one case the proposed resolution was dropped and at Albert Hall it was modified. Does this show opposition to the Congress or a real regard not to do anything that was cnsidered objectionable?

Mr. Kelkar who is the right hand man of Mr. Tilak cannot be accused of partiality to Mrs. Besant. In his weekly letters to the "Kesari," he says:—

"Mrs. Besant's evidence was very interesting. That this lady at this age should come all the way here and give her evidence with so much previous study and should speak of India as her country was not only striking, it evoked one's respect for her.

Most of the public speeches that Mrs. Besant has delivered are powerful and there is hardly anything one can object to. She rarely refers to the differences that arose in India. Considerable advantage is acruing to the cause of India through her."

In his letters Mr. Kelkar has nowhere stated that Mrs. Besant opposed their work generally.

We have had various letters written by correspondents from England while the deputations were at work but no one has made the complaint which is now made by Mr. Tilak against her. St. Nihalsing is a well-known writer. He is a Nationalist himself. He has spoken about Mrs. Besant's work in terms of high praise.

Are we to suppose that Mr. Tilak would have remained silent himself so long? In an interview published in the "Kesari" his own paper he is reported to say as follows:—

"When Mrs. Besant arrived in England after her difference at Delhi I myself felt afraid about the continuance of the sympathy the Labour Party had shown. But Mrs. Besant plainly told them that Congress is the one institution which reflects the true opinion of the majority of the people in India. If she has differences she told them they are individual. So my fear on this point proved to be baseless. All the efforts done in England to educate the people in general and the Labour Party about the condition of India were undertaken by the Congress deputation, The Home Rule deputation (Tilak League) and by Mrs. Besant. No one else did anything. . . . . "

We now find Mr. Tilak raising an altogether new charge against Mrs. Besant. In the whole of his letter he has given his personal opinion and has sought to embellish it with personal invectives and irrelevent side issues to create prejudice. He has even forgotten himself and stooped so low as to touch in terms of doubtful propriety on the religious belief of several thoughtful men and women regarding Mahatmas. Mrs. Besant has never claimed that she should be followed by people because she is inspired by Mahatmas. She has always on all public questions based her case on reason and facts and on that she is content to take her stand.

Such gibes, coming from a man whose blind following acclaims him as "Bhagwan" Tilak are extremely amusing "not to use a stronger word.—**Yours, etc.**

H. K. PATWARDHAN.

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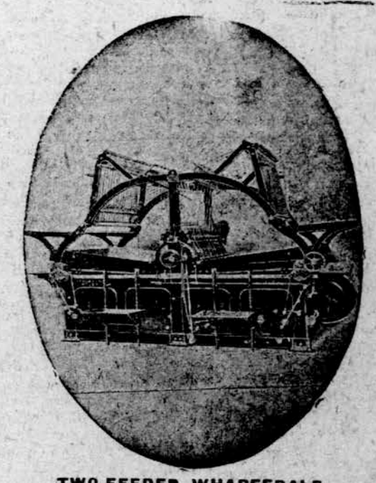

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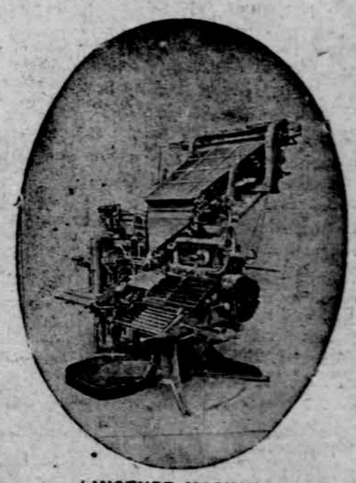

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Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
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BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Residents of Bandra, who were present at the mass meetings of the ratepayers held on April 11th and 18th, must have realised the intensity of public feeling against the municipal administration and the order of the Commissioner to prolong the life of the present Board. The representative character of the gathering, the large number of voters who were present, and the status and qualifications of the various speakers indicate the importance the people of Bandra attach to local-self government that should be conducted on sound lines and under the control of honest and conscientious citizens. Speaker after speaker pointed to municipal inefficiency, to instances of the arbitrary methods of the President, and to the motives of men who are responsible for upsetting the present elections to retain the power they have hitherto abused to the detriment of public interest.

Let us examine the situation.

Petitions and protests against the municipal administration during the past three years have been of little avail; the arbitrary methods of the President have also been exposed but he has managed to account for both by plausible excuses which government officials accepted in good faith without consulting the general body of councillors and unconscious of the discontent they were causing among the inhabitants. There is, however, a limit to municipal autocracy as it affects the every day life of the people whose urgent wants in water supply sanitations conservancy and other requirements have prior claim over the sordid ideas of personal gain and kudos. Finding that the municipality ignored public grievances and allowed inefficiency to prevail despite enhanced taxation and increased expenditure the ratepayers were roused to concerted action. They decided to take advantage of the new elections and throw out the offending councillors and purge the municipality of the baneful influences that had retarded progress and reforms. The elections were fixed for April 1920 and a strong and representative body of citizens volunteered their services to replace men who had discredited local-self government in Bandra at the time when the very best efforts should have been put forward to prove themselves worthy of the extended privileges which we were striving to secure in the management of our civic affairs.

A new Election Roll was prepared by the Municipality in conformity with the District Municipal Act and as no appeal was filed against it in the Court of the District Judge, it was published in due course and the elections were fixed for April 12th under the orders of the Collector. Twenty-three citizens contested for the 12 seats including fourteen new candidaes, comprising men who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the various communities in Bandra, Indeed, it seemed certain that a goodly riddance, if not a clean sweep, would be made of old councillors who had defied public opinion and had pampered to the autocratic ways of the President. Election tactics seem, however, to have been carefully studied in Bandra because when the wind began to blow in the opposite direction it was found expedient to bolster up an illegality for which the materials were in readiness. At the last moment the Collector was informed that the objection applications against the elecion roll were disposed off by a Special Committee appointed by the Municipality and not by the municipality itself. The Collector forwarded the reference to the President, who replied to the effect that the municipality's action was illegal and the elections might be cancelled. It should be noted that the proceedure adopted by the municipality in dealing with the objection applications was the same that had been followed in previous years, and yet the President committed the municipality to an act of illegality without consulting the general body of councillors. In fact his reply to the Collector was sent *in camera* and without the papers being placed on the municipal records. The Collector and Commissioner being unaware of this issued orders for the withdrawal of the elections causing intense dissatisfaction among the ratepayers and the candidates, as was manifested at the mass meetings on April 11th and 18th. But if the order of the Commisioner is based on an irregularity or misrepresentation on the part of the President, the latter's conduct in ignoring the general Board's resolution and practice in connection with official communications is still more reprehensible. When the Bandra public had complained on a previous occasion against municipal mismanagement the Collector had sent to papers for report to Dr. D. A. DeMonte, the then President, who replied direct without consulting the general board. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram resented this publicly in the "Times of India" in the following terms.—

"The report has not the approval of the Board; in fact it was not placed before the Board for sanction and therefore the municipality as a body are not responsible for the statements."

But this was not all. Mr. Rajaram brought a proposition before the municipal board that the President should in future place on the table within 24 hours all communications received by him from the Collector. This proposition was ruled out of order from the chair, whereupon Mr. Rajaram Tukaram filed a suit for mandatory injunction against the President? However by the time the suit could be heard the old board had retired and the present Board came into power with Mr. Rajaram as President. The matter again came up for consideration at the general meeting held on August 4th 1917, when it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Rajaram's motion was in order and ought to have been allowed by the former President; the Board also resolved to pay the legal charges in connection with the suit, which was thereupon withdrawn by Mr. Rajaram.

It will thus be seen that the present Board of the Bandra Municipality accepted the principle that all communications received from the Collector should be disclose by the President within 24 houds of receipt; it will also be seen that Mr. Rajaram Tukaram had publicly announced that any communication sent by the President direct to the Collector was not binding on the municipality nor did it represent the views of the general body of councillors. Despite these resolutions and the provisions of the District Municipal Act, the President of the Bandra Municipality has now arbitrarly committed the general board to an act of illegality and corresponded in camera with the Collector for reasons which were unequivocally condemned by more than one speaker at the mass meetings in St. Andrews' Hall. As however, the orders of the Commissioner have already been issued, a petition is being addressed to his Excellency the Governor in Council, praying that the elections may be allowed to be held at an early date. And in this connection it is worth noting that, not only are the voters in a body in favour of the elections but of the 23 candidates as many as 15 are pressing for it. Only about 5 or 6 of the candidates are shirking them to avoid failure, and retain the power and authority they have enjoyed at the sacrifice of the ratepayers' interests. Public voice is, however, bound to assert itself, and we may look forward with every confidence to a careful and sympathetic consideration of the prayers contained in the petition.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RUTNAGUR,
Journalist.
M. TENDULKAR,
M.B. B.Sc.
P. DESOUZA;
Pleader,
V. T. JOSHI.
Pleader,
J. F. R DeALMEIDA, B.A.,
Professor, St. Xaviers College.
P. A. DIAS,
L. M. S.,
AUGUSTUS PEREIRA,
Merchant.
F. A. C. REBELLO,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Bandra, April 28.

POONA NOTES.

JALLIANWALLA FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 20.

The local weekly "Mahratta" in a long correspondence on the "Maladministration of the Cantonment" has lately tried to expose the failure of Major Barry's management of our Cantonment. The Poona Cantonment has seen a good many magistrates, some really very good, some very indifferent, while others very typical of the bureaucracy. It is a fact that we are now not getting that type of kind-hearted and sympathetic cantonment magistrates we used to get formerly. Our last Major Saheb, according to the "Mahratta", out—O'Dwyered O'Dwyer. Instead of minding his own office affairs, he used personally to inspect roads and streets and lanes, find fault with many, threaten one resident, fine another and what is worse still, get some of the office people whipped! Several of them were even dismissed from office for slight faults. In fact, we had a reign of terror for several months. But the old order hath changed; the Major has left us for a more sympathetic successor.

Under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar a meeting of the citizens of Poona was held this week in the city to pass a resolution to the effect that Indians looked down upon the authorties who ill-treated the poor and the weak at Jallianwalla, without regard to any laws of humanity. They contended that, as love was divine, hate its opposite was also divine, and in hating the wrong-doers they were quite justified.

How much amount has been subscribed in this meeting towards the Jallianwala Bagh Relief Fund one is not given to understand as yet. The Poonaite it has not seldom been seen, would talk a lot, argue to a syllogism, bawl out at the top of his voice, but when actual help is to be offered the sheet has to go nearly blank!

It is announced that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is to visit our old historic city this week.

EXHIBITION AT NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

An exhibition of some scientific objects will be held to-day and to-morrow in the New English School in aid of the poor students attending the institution. It is a pity that we have very few of such school exhibitions in this renowned city of learning and of arts. The Poona school-boy is comparatively poor in circumstances but very rich in his mentality. But the type of education given to him is alien, insufficient and impracticable in after-life. Manual training classes are now attached to some Aided High School in the city. But their plan of manual education is to do merely something of carpentry. Chipping and chiselling are not the only things to do. This state of affairs is really due to lack of efficient teachers of this subject in our schools.

A JALLIANWALLA DONATION.

Last Tuesday evening at Poona, in honour of the Shivaji Anniversary Celebrations at the invitation of "Samaj Sevak Mandal," Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, editor of "Sandesh," delivered a Kirtan. The Mandal as a mark of their appreciation for the varied services rendered to the public by Mr. Kolhatkar presented Mr. Kolhatkar for the use of his paper a purse of fifty one rupees. Mr. Kolhatkar accepted the purse with thanks, but decided to donate it to the Jallianwalla Baug Fund.

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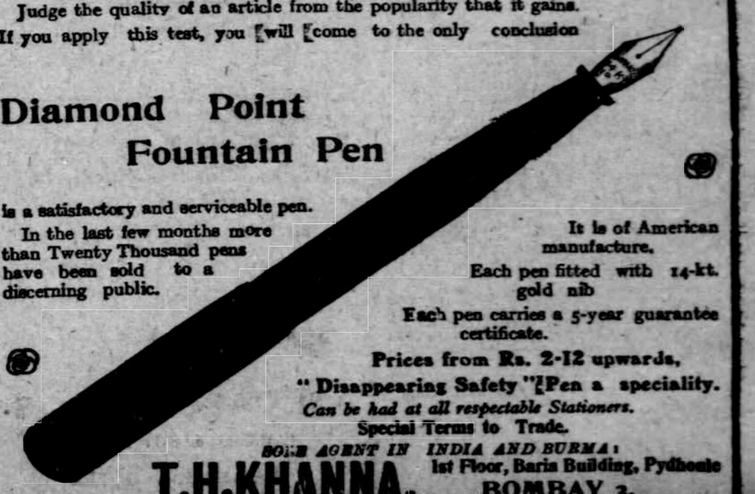

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INDIA IN AMERICAN PRESS.

FUTURE OF BRITISH LABOUR.

INTERESTING ANALYSIS OF SITUATION.

The India Information Bureau of New York sends us the following for publication:—

Much attention has been paid by American newspapers of the past weeks to the news which is leaking in, bit by bit, of the crime and horror at Amritsar, Kasur and the Punjab. Photographs have been widely published of the floggings and caning and strong denunciation of these actions have been made. The "New York American," in its issue of February 24th, observes:

"It is indeed a curious commentary that while our press and people can work themselves into a hysteria of rage and sympathy over the tales of German barbarity in Belgium, Turkish barbarity in Armenia and the mutual barbarities of the warring tribes and factions in Eastern Europe, they, at the same time, hear with the utmost coolness and unconcern the dreadful tales of barbarity in India, Egypt and Ireland. The proof of the awful massacre at Amritsar is absolutely undisputed and the horried deed is acknowledged by the uniformed murderer who ordered it. These pictures, in a faint degree, represent the real situation in India.

The strong belief in the British justice, which many Americans cherish, despite rumours and evidence to the contrary, was recently expressed by a prominent magazine editor in the course of a plea for better understanding between the United States and Great Britain. The speaker expressed his belief that "this was no time for Americans to join in nagging the British." He said further:

"Is it wise for the United States to assume that British diplomacy strives for something irresponsible and dangerous? If we apply common sense and a little humour we know that the British will incur greater expense in maintaining order in India, Persia, Egypt and Mesopotamia than they will get out of it in dollars and cents or in glory. Any tendency toward exploitation will be corrected by the democracy of Great Britain at home.

"British statesmen had frequently stated that Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand could receive independence any time they demanded it and that the British were willing to give India and Egypt self-government as rapidly as their people could assimilate it."

This is part of the propaganda which is being carried on to stimulate good feeling with the British Empire and with British colonial policy.

RUSSIA.

That the Allied Powers are on the eve of recognition of Russia seems evident from retorts issued from London of negotiations being considered. The urgency of such recognition is being realized by many. Seven British military men and civil officials who have held important positions under the Bolshevik Government in Russia during the past two years have joined in a memorial to Mr. Lloyd. The scare of Bolshevism in Asia has not yet been destroyed from the minds of the Allied Powers. Though it is hoped that recognition of Russia will mend matters, by lessening the vindictiveness of the Bolsheviki in their program of the Bolshevising of the world, the unrest which prevails throughout the East is a disturbing factor, worthy of consideration. Writing in the "New York Times" recently, an observer of the Russo-Asian situation declares:

"The Bolshevist propaganda in Asia is dangerous in that it introduces the ferment of unrest and a passionate horde psychology into Asia at a critical time when the whole world needs stabilizing. It is dangerous, furthermore, because the historical, political and economic development of the countries in which it has been introduced affords much more favourable soil for Bolshevism than can be found in Occidental nations.

"Bolshevism is peculiarly adapted to the Orient, both as regards its philosophy and its methods. It can be said with reasonable certainty that Bolshevism can never become deeply rooted in Occidental civilization. Its concept of the ideal social organization is not compatible with, or complicable to highly developed industrialism."

UNITED STATES.

To duscuss the general problems of education in the country, a conference of prominent educators has been called at Cleveland, Ohio. Some of the resolutions adopted by the Conference deal with the problem of a complete program of Physical training, including compulsory military training, a national thrift campaign, the formation of teachers' federations, a universal program of adult education, and more democratic system of school administration.

An innovation in the school system of New York City is the installation of a luncheon system. Food is cooked in central kitchens, prepared by experts, and overhead expenses are met by a city appropriation. The cost of each meal for the school children is one anna.

Several important developments in the labour movement are worthy of attention. The necessity for radical changes in labour conditions prompted the National League of Woman Voters, at a recent conference to formulate the following program of suggestions:

1. The right of collective bargaining through trade union organization.
2. Equality of wages for men and women.
3. Establishment of a Department of Labour, with a woman's bureau to investigate conditions of labour for women.
4. Adoption of Constitutional Amendment giving Congress the right to establish labour standards and raise the age of child labour from 14 to 16.
5. The establishment.
   a. of an eight hour day
   b. of the prohibition of night-work for women.
   c. of the minimum wages.
   d. of industrial education.

The co-operative movement in many states has received fresh impetus by the most recent activities of farmers' organizations to start people's banks. In the face of the total disorganization of exchange the money of the farmers, it is believed, should be in their control in their own banks. In the state of Massachusetts are many banks called credit unions. A further development of co-operation is the undertaking of various locals of the Railway Brotherhoods in the purchase of plants for the manufacture of knit goods and clothing to be sold to members of the railway union.

At a conference of farmers, which met recently at Washington, it was decided that co-operative companies are the only remedy for the high cost of living. This method would eliminate the middleman, resulting in direct selling from the farm to the table. Experiments along these lines have proved successful, and have encouraged the farmers in their plan for the establishment of national co-operative societies.

In the political field, the latest development is the formation of a "Farmer—Labour Congressional Committee" which will assist in electing a Congress responsible to the people. This new activity is the result plainly, of the action of Congress in voting for the return by the Government of the railroads to private ownership, which farmers and laborers throughout the country bitterly opposed. The Congressional Committee has stated that its aim is not only to secure Government ownership of railroads but to make the Transportation Trust, the Food Trust, and the Money Trust the servants of the people instead of the masters of the people."

BRITISH LABOUR.

"The British Government to-day is looking to Labour to save it from disaster. The Coalition Cabinet faces a crisis the exchange rate continues to fall and the Labour movement grows in intensity and strength. After five years of fighting, the soldier returns, convinced of the fundamental truth of Socialism." This is the picture of England to-day as given by Mr. Arthur Gleason, author of three books on the British Labour movement, special magazine writer and lecturer, and a close student of the British labor movement.

Mr. Gleason has just returned to the United States after a residence of five years in England. The past five years he devoted exclusively to a study of the labour movement. "Although the English Labour movement may seem to us the slowest situation in the world," he said, "yet the English workers are going through with the industrial and political program which they have outlined.

SOCIALIST STATE NOT FAR OFF.

"Robert Smillie, head of the miners and of the Triple Alliance, told me that it will be no longer than from 5 to 10 or 15 years before the English workers get a Socialist State with workers' control. The Triple Alliance, representing 1,500,000 men, is the strongest Labour group in the world. As fast as other organizations become fully class conscious, they will ally themselves with it.

"Another expert opinion on how long it will take the English labour movement to come into control is that of Frank Hodges, the most brilliant young man in the movement, who sets the time at 10, 15 or 20 years. He is but 30 years of age and is secretary of the miners. Watch him in the next few years. He is going to be a powerful factor.

"The English Labour leaders do not, absolutely do not, expect a bloody revolution. They do not want it, because they think they can do it the other way through industrial pressure and political votes. They don't think an armed revolt is necessary. 'Who will oppose us?' they ask.

"The army has come back pro-labor. Five years of fighting convinced the soldiers of the fundamental truth of Socialism. They have proved that conviction in several ways of late. The railway strike was carried out by the returned soldiers and the railwaymen. In the recent bye-elections the soldiers, for the first time in five years, voted, and those elections are going increasingly in favour of labour. "The soldier is absolutely insisting on freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and the recognition of trades unionism. He will not permit a Socialist or labour meeting to be broken up.

"If attempts were made to deport people or to repress them, there would be an uprising in England. If forms of repression were used, there would be a revolt. But the Government is not enough of the fool to use jail sentences, deportations, or any of that cheap stuff. In other words, the British Government does not use violence in England and it does not, therefore create it.

"It knows that the one way to create violence is to use it."

WORKERS' CONTROL SYSTEM.

"The thing that the workers are working out very busily now is workers' control in the various industries. The miners have asked in running pit committees, district committees, and a national committee for the miners that the representation include the state, i.e., the consumers, and the miners.

"The government has already offered the railway men 25 per cent. control on the commercial directory (financial management); but they demand that they shall have 50 per cent. and that the other 50 per cent. shall not go to private owners, but to the community.

"The shop steward movement has succeeded in making those ideas of workshop control and industrial control known throughout the whole labour movement. An excellent illustration of this is the fact that Tom Mann perhaps, the most famous syndicalist in the world, was recently elected to the head to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, or machinists as you call them here.

"In every advanced section of the Labour movement the workers have expressed their profound dissatisfaction with private manage-

(Continued on next page.)

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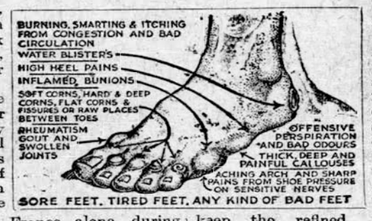
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(Continued from previous page.)

ment. In the mines they were able to point out several hundred details of management in which the owners were committing sabotage and holding back production.

"On the railways, private ownership and management was so vicious that even the Government Minister of Transports, Sir Eric Geddes, had to say that only a dreamer could any longer believe in private ownership and control. He stated that it was a luxury which a modern community could no longer afford.

"Sir Richard Redmayne, the Government's Chief Inspector of Mines, said that the system of private ownership gave such damaging instances of malpractices by private owners that Justice Sankey, head of the Coal Commission, was compelled to report in favour of national ownership.

GROUP GOVERNMENT SEEN.

"For the next few years England is going to be governed by groups, on the French system. The middle class is dying, and, as a result, the Liberal party is dying. The Tory party is splitting up into groups, so we will see within the next for years a Parliament made up of half a dozen groups with labour, the strongest single group; then, at the end of a period of a few years, labour will form the government.

"The final line-up in England is going to be between those who own and those who work, and in the end you will once again have two great parties, one party of the possessing, privileged classes and the other the party of the workers. But in the meantime you are going to have this group government, and Lloyd George will continue in charge. This is inevitable, because Lloyd George is an "Eliza on the ice," and is very nimble. He never stays on one block very long.

SOLID LABOUR BLOCK EXPECTED.

"Labour hopes that the next election will be postponed for another year, when it expects to elect a solid and strong block of from 125 to 150. A group of this size in a group government will enable labour to force through considerable legislation, such as a capital levy to wipe out the war debt, in other words to tax the rich. Also the nationalization of key industries, the minimum wages and the abolition of employment.

"The reports which we were getting from America while I was there read exactly like a Buffalo Bill' show. Speaker Sweet seemed like an American comic supplement, and the idea that a man like Victor Berger, elected to Congress, could be actually forbidden to take his seat, seemed to them an incitement to violence.

CAN'T DEMAND FULL FREEDOM.

"Labor's policy toward India, Ireland and Egypt is about the same as the more advanced Liberals, which is a progressive step toward self-rule. The official policy on the part of Henderson will not be the same thing in the coming years as the development policy of the Labour movement itself. What the Indian and Irish workers demand British labour will grant. But no political leader at this moment could demand immediate independence for any section of the British Empire. He would go down in absolute defeat if he did. This holds as true of Egypt as of India.

"The policy of Labour on Ireland is still a vague thing, and it is covered by vague phrases, and at this moment if a vote were taken, labour would probably decide on dominion home rule, with certain reservations; those reservations would be the custom house and taxation. This means keeping control of the purse.

"For Ireland to gain anything else from the Labour party necessitates continued agitation on the part of the Irish in this country. There is no need of deceiving ourselves on these points. The British imperial adventure has gone on for 100 years, and all the elements in the community are to some extent affected by it.

"The only men who are absolutely sound on these points are the very few great men like Smillie. It is up to the workers in the various subject countries to change the psychology of the British workers. If we can't have faith in this change, then there is nothing to trust in the world.

PRINCIPLE NOT ACCEPTED.

"The British labour leaders to-day would not dare go before the country on an Irish independent or a pure dominion home rule plan. Their statements regarding Ireland to-day are the same as they have always been. The British Labour party does not accept the principle of self-determination for Ireland, Egypt, Persia or India. "The most they can conceive of is a series of steps toward dominion home rule. Egypt and Persia have not been brought before the workers as an issue. Those are accomplished facts and they were not consulted.

"British labour failed in getting a decent peace treaty. It is very easy to make Wilson the goat of the world. If the British worker had cared more, he could have gotten a decent treaty. The British imperial policy can only be carried out by the modified acquiescence of the British worker. No group is as yet doing so. Labour is blind on the foreign policy, and if it continues blind, it will kill itself, because no paradise planned in England, can be carried out if its foreign policy is evil. For a foreign policy means conscription and more wars. The worker will have to pay for it."

Speaking further of British labour's position, Gleason said :

"Economically, the English workers are organized and will use their power for their own economic betterment until England itself is organized and a Paradise for working men. Politically, the Labour Party and the workers are weak and will not use their power for political betterment, save where it affects their economic interests. Internationally, the British workers have no vision. We may as well understand this and face it. The few men like Smillie do not represent the rank and file of the millions of workers. Even if Smillie himself should go out on a program to-day demanding freedom for India, Ireland or Egypt or any part of the British Empire, he would go down to eternal defect. The paper declarations regarding the subject peoples of the British Empire have little effect upon the real British Labour movement."

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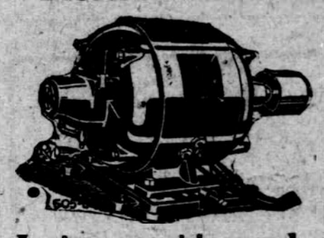

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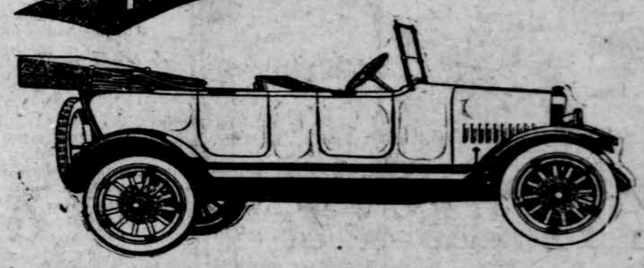

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